Pizarro:

OR, THE

CONQUEST

of

PERU;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

FOR THE USE OF

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF

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AUTHOR OF THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WITH A MAP.

Birmingham,

PRINTED BY J. BELCHER,

AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LONDON.

1800.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Errata.

P. 41, l. 26 and 27, inſenſible to fear, dele.
71, l. 13, for they have, read, it has.
214, l. 11, for ridded, read, rid.
Ibid. l. 12, for unreſtraint, read, licentiouſneſs.
217, l. 15, to, dele.
220, l. 12, to, dele.

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THE

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

PIZARRO.

FIRST TALE.

BUT, Father, ſaid Joſeph (who had lately been added to the family) after having read the tales of Columbus and Cortes; who was it that diſcovered the extenſive countries of Peru and Chili, in South America?

My next tales, anſwered the Father, will inform you.

William (who had likewiſe been lately added to the family) wiſhed to know when theſe tales would begin?

To-day, anſwered the Father, if you wiſh it—and even now!

The uſual exclamations of joy, which the reader has already been made acquainted with in the preceding volumes, immediately enſued; and now the whole aſſembly began to jump and run towards the ſhady bower, where, having ſeated themſelves, the Father commenced his Tale in the following words:—

All the remarkable occurrences which I have now to relate to you, children, happened during the time in which Cortes was acting his important part in Mexico. It is neceſſary, therefore to recur to the period previous to the diſcovery of that country, for the beginning of the thread of that extraordinary hiſtory which will ſoon command all your attention.

You undoubtedly recollect that it was Columbus who firſt diſcovered the continent of America, near the mouth of the river Oroonoko, notwithſtanding the vain Americus Veſpucius ſucceeded at the time in depriving him of this honour; and you have not forgotten, I hope, that this great adventurer ſailed along the whole coaſt of the iſthmus, ſituated between North and South America, from the iſland Guanaia to Nombre de Dios, and ſtill further ſouthward, in hopes of diſcovering a paſſage, by which a communication might be opened between the Northern and Southern oceans, that thus they might ſail in a direct courſe to the Eaſt Indies.

In

In this hope, you know, he was diſappointed; and you will probably ſhudder at the recollection of the dangers and difficulties experienced by this great man in his laſt voyage of diſcovery.

Upon the death of Columbus there aroſe one adventurer after another, in order to follow up the diſcoveries he had made. Two of theſe, Ojeda and Nicueſſa, directed their courſe towards the Iſthmus of Darien. [In future, children, whenever you hear the name of any place mentioned, direct your eye immediately to the Map; and that no further interruptions may impede the progreſs of my tale, I ſhall make it a rule to point the end of my ſtick towards the place named, without ſaying any thing to remind you of its ſcite. For the preſent, the Map of the Gulf of Mexico will anſwer our purpoſe; afterwards I ſhall add another.] I have named theſe two men, becauſe each of them ſettled colonies which are deſerving of notice. Ojeda was the founder of Saint Sebaſtian, and Nicueſſa of Nombre de Dios.

James. What is the meaning of that name, Father?

Fath. They are Spaniſh words ſignifying the NAME OF GOD.

Fred. Why did he ſo call it?

Fath. When he landed at this place and found it a convenient ſituation for the ſettling

of a colony, he called out to his companions in Spaniſh, *Paremus aqui en il nombre de Dios!* That is, let us remain here in the name of God; and hence it was that the place was named Nombre de Dios.

The natives of this coaſt were a warlike people, and as they probably diſcovered the intentions of theſe white ſtrangers, they had courage to take arms againſt them. They were extremely expert in the uſe of the bow and arrow, and what was worſe, it was ſoon diſcovered that their arrows were poiſoned. The moſt trifling wound from them proved in all caſes mortal; many of Ojeda's people were by this means carried off, and he ſaw himſelf compelled to ſend for reinforcements.

Whilſt the perſon ſent on this ſervice is performing his errand, I will give you an account of ſome cuſtoms diſcovered amongſt the ſavages of this country, as ſingular as they were barbarous. It was perceived that many of them, both men and women, had loſt the firſt joint of one of their fingers, and upon inquiring into the cauſe of this mutilation, they learnt that it was the cuſtom amongſt them for a man upon the death of his wife, or a woman upon the death of her huſband, to maim themſelves in this manner. Hiſtorians have not aſſigned any reaſon for this

ſingular

ſingular cuſtom, probably becauſe none was known to them.

Another of their cuſtoms, ſtill more barbarous and unnatural, is eaſily accounted for. It was this; whenever a widow died, her children who were incapable of maintaining themſelves, were buried with her.

Eliza. Oh ſhame! What monſters!

James. What was the reaſon of this horrid cuſtom?

Fath. Becauſe no one would trouble themſelves with the ſupport of theſe poor orphans. They conceived they had performed all that humanity required, in preventing them from ſuffering a lingering death by famine. On this account they were interred the inſtant the death of the perſon took place who had till then ſupported them.

Let us now return to the officer whom Ojeda has ſent to Hiſpaniola. He brought back with him a perſon too diſtinguiſhed to have his name paſſed over in ſilence. It was Nugnes de Balboa; a man of remarkable talents and courage. He had been accuſed at Hiſpaniola of a crime, for which he was in danger of ſuffering capital puniſhment. Being thus ſituated, the idea occurred to him of being packed up in a caſk, and in this manner getting himſelf ſhip-

ped on board the veſſel going to the relief of Ojeda. The artifice ſucceeded; for notwithſtanding the Captain had expreſs orders not to take any culprit on board, it was carried into execution by his connivance, and it was not till after the expiration of ſeveral days, when they were ſome leagues at ſea, that Nugnes ventured out of his confinement. The commander ſeemed alarmed, and threatened to put him on ſhore on the firſt barren iſland they ſhould meet with; but as the whole crew intereſted themſelves in his favor, he was at length perſuaded to take him under his protection. Thus did Balboa arrive in ſafety at Darien.

It was not long before he here diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great courage and intrepidity, and by his advice that part of the country bordering on the mouth of the river Darien, was taken poſſeſſion of, and a town built, which was called *Santa Maria il Antiqua del Darien.*

Geo. Upon my word, that is a long name indeed!

Fath. In general it is ſhortened, and called only Santa Maria. Here the conſequence of Balboa among his companions daily increaſed, till at length they elected him governor, and he now ſought an opportunity of ſecuring this honour by ſome new conqueſt or diſcovery.

With this view he made frequent excurſions into

into the adjacent country, during which he concluded an alliance with ſome of the neighbouring Caziques, and ſubdued others who ventured to oppoſe him. Among the former was one whoſe name was Comagre, by whom Balboa and his companions were received and treated in the moſt hoſpitable manner. His eldeſt ſon, a ſprightly youth, perceiving with what avidity the Spaniards ſought after gold, fetched a conſiderable quantity of this metal, which in his eſtimation was of little value, in order to make them a preſent of it. The Spaniards immediately ſeized upon it with an eagerneſs that greatly ſurprized the young Indian, and proceeded to divide it upon the ſpot; but when he perceived, whilſt they were weighing it, that a ſingle grain would produce the moſt violent animoſities, he ſprang with anger into the midſt of them, threw the ſcales away, and ſcattered the gold upon the ground: "You are in the wrong" (ſaid he) "to quarrel with each other about ſuch a trifle: but as you are ſo much in love with it, as on its account to leave your native country, and come here to diſturb the quiet of other nations, I will ſhew you a country where you may find as much of this uſeleſs article as you can wiſh."

Tell me, children, which was the ſavage here? The naked Indian, who threw away the gold

gold with diſdain, or the Spaniards who quarreled about it—He who inveighed againſt the avarice of theſe marauders, or the marauders themſelves, who in gratifying this paſſion did not heſitate to ſacrifice the peace, liberty, happineſs, and lives of an unoffending people?—But this queſtion anſwers itſelf.

The intimation which had eſcaped the lips of the young Indian, reſpecting the gold country, was a ſpark ſufficient to kindle the avarice of the Spaniards into a flame. To the queſtion where this country was ſituated? they received for anſwer, that it was a great and powerful kingdom towards the South—

Eliza. O, I know what country he muſt mean—Peru.

Fath. Right. But, added the Indian, you muſt not venture into that country with ſo ſmall a force as that you now have, for in that caſe, the King, by which it is governed, would certainly oppoſe you and drive you back.

This was the firſt intimation which the Spaniards received of the extenſive kingdom of Peru, and which afterwards proved ſo fatal to the inhabitants of that country. It is true, they were at that time too weak to carry into execution the plan upon which they had determined; it had, however, excited their thirſt for conqueſt, and Balboa returned to Santa Maria with

with a fixed determination, after having procured the neceſſary equipments at Hiſpaniola, to purſue with vigour the hint he had received. But it pleaſed providence to delay for a time the ſtorm which threatened the Peruvians. The ſhip which Balboa ſent to Hiſpaniola was loſt upon the coaſt of Yucatan. The crew got on ſhore, but fell into the hands of the barbarous inhabitants of the coaſt, and were ſacrificed to their gods. Two only of theſe unfortunate people eſcaped. One of them, whoſe name was Aquilar——

Nic. Ah! I ſuppoſe it was he whom Cortes found in this neighbourhood?

Fath. The ſame. You already know his hiſtory, I perceive; I need not, therefore, detain you with an account of him.

Balboa now awaited the return of his veſſel, but in vain; and to his ſtill greater conſternation, he was informed that his enemies had ſucceeded in defaming his character at court, and that he muſt expect to be brought in a ſhort time to trial. His hopes, therefore, were doubly diſappointed, and his plans entirely fruſtrated: his fortitude, however, was become equal to theſe obſtacles, great as they were.

He knew there was but one method by which he could effect his own juſtification, and again make his peace with the court; this was

to

to take advantage of the information received from Comagre's ſon, and to endeavour to diſcover the country, which according to all the information he could get, was far richer than any which had hitherto had the misfortune to be diſcovered by the avarice of Europeans. The force which he poſſeſſed was ſmall and in a miſerable condition. Could he venture to invade a country where numerous armies would oppoſe him, and that with a few half-famiſhed adventurers? He by promiſing his avaricious comrades to put them in poſſeſſion of ineſtimable riches, induced them to follow his example.

His whole army conſiſted of no more than one hundred and ſixty men, and ſome kennels of large dogs, which I have already informed you, they had the cruelty to uſe in their wars with the naked Indians. This was indeed a miſerable force to accompliſh the great enterprize upon which Balboa was ſo raſhly entering. The ſon of Comagre kept his promiſe of acting as their guide. They began their march and——the tale for this time was concluded.

TALE

TALE II.

Fath. THE direct object of the march which Balboa had commenced with ſo inſignificant a force was, it is true, the rich country of Peru; however, he was influenced by another motive, which appeared to him of equal importance. According to the account given by young Comagre, there was towards the Weſt, not more than ſix ſuns, that is ſix days diſtant, an immenſe Northern ocean, by which the gold country he was conducting them to was bounded. Balboa juſtly ſurmiſed this muſt be the ocean ſought, but not diſcovered by Columbus, acroſs which a Weſtern courſe might be taken to the Eaſt Indies. The hopes of making a diſcovery which that great man had failed to accompliſh, promiſed a ſufficient recompenſe for all the difficulties and dangers he might have to encounter.

Will. Why was the march acroſs this narrow iſthmus attended with ſo much danger as well as difficulty?

Fath. For more reaſons than one. In the firſt place, to render it ſecure againſt the attacks

attacks of both oceans, nature had loaded it with a vaſt ridge of mountains, which is a continuation of the Cordeliers, or Andes, and extends a conſiderable way into North America.

Theſe mountains were every where covered with ſuch impenetrable woods, that any perſons with a leſs degree of reſolution than our adventurers, would never have made an attempt to open a way through them. The vallies which lay between theſe mountains were either deep moraſſes, or were covered entirely with water, for in this hemiſphere it uſually rains two-thirds of the year. A country ſo damp and ſwampy is alſo favorable to the production of all kinds of vermin and reptiles, which become extremely troubleſome to the traveller. Toads, ſnakes, adders, and lizards are found here without number. The trunks and branches of the trees are covered with devouring ants, and other pernicious reptiles; nay, the very air itſelf is darkened by flies, gnats, and a variety of venomous inſects, whoſe ſting is as painful as that of our waſps and hornets. From the mountains ruſh many rapid ſtreams, to ford which great courage and agility is neceſſary. And in addition to all this, imagine a ſultry ſuffocating atmoſphere filled with poiſonous vapours, producing great debility both of mind and body, and not unfrequently

quently attended with the moſt dreadful plagues; attend to theſe circumſtances, and you will then perceive that no common degree of courage was ſufficient to encounter ſuch difficulties with ſo inconſiderable a force.

Balboa, however, poſſeſſed this courage, and proceeded on his march undiſmayed. The beginning of their journey lay through the territories of a Cazique with whom they had formed an alliance. From thence they proceeded towards the mountains, into a diſtrict belonging to another Cazique, who immediately fled, but having learnt what was the object the Spaniards had in view, he returned and endeavoured to purchaſe their friendſhip by preſenting them with as much gold as he could collect. They were now arrived at the moſt difficult part of their route, namely the mountains, here a powerful Cazique having heard of the approach of theſe pillaging ſtrangers, oppoſed their progreſs with a numerous horde of warriors.

Unappalled, however, by the appearance of ſo large a body of enemies, the Spaniards purſued their march. Upon this ſome of the Indians ſtepped forwards to aſk them what was the object of their viſit, and to ſay they muſt not proceed. But neither their requeſt or command was regarded, for the Spaniards ſtill continued to advance. The Cazique himſelf, diſ-

tinguiſhed from his naked ſubjects by a cotton cloak, then appeared and gave the ſignal to begin the attack. Immediately they ruſhed upon the Spaniards with the greateſt fury, and the moſt tremendous noiſe. But ſcarcely were they advanced within muſket ſhot, when Balboa ordered thoſe of his people who had fire-arms to diſcharge them. The report of the muſkets, and the death of ſome of the natives, as uſual, ſo much alarmed them that the whole body, firmly perſuaded they were oppoſed by beings who had the command of the artillery of heaven, (thunder and lightning) inſtantly fled. Many of the poor fugitives were ſlain in the purſuit, and a ſtill greater number, who had eſcaped the ſword, were with the greateſt inhumanity torn to pieces by the dogs. Amongſt the former was the Cazique himſelf—and his capital—if ſeveral miſerable huts erected near each other may be ſo called—ſurrendered without further oppoſition. It was plundered, and the gold found in it recompenſed the Spaniards for the difficulties they had experienced in their march, as well as afforded them encouragement to ſupport what they had yet to ſuffer.

Balboa left at this place thoſe of his people whom the unhealthineſs of the climate had rendered unable to proceed, and preſſed forwards

wards with the remainder of his miſerable forces to the accompliſhment of his enterprize. Difficulties which defy deſcription oppoſed them at almoſt every ſtep, their bodies, however, appeared to have been made of iron, and their hearts of ſteel. With a degree of fortitude and patience of which we can form no idea, they ſurmounted every obſtacle, ſuffered hunger and thirſt, heat and cold, and every other inconvenience of a road which appeared impaſſable even to wild beaſts. Wherever danger appeared Balboa was uniformly foremoſt; every want and every hardſhip he ſhared equally with the common ſoldier, and ſuch was the effect of his example on the minds of his people, that notwithſtanding the concluſion of their ſufferings appeared to recede as they advanced, they continued to follow him without complaint.

They had now ſpent in this fatiguing march five and twenty days, though had the roads been good ſix would have been ſufficient. At length they arrived at the foot of a mountain from the ſummit of which, according to Comagre, they might command a view of the unknown ocean of which they were in ſearch. Here Balboa commanded his troops to halt; and he alone aſcended the mountain, in order that none of his companions might deprive him of the honor of the diſcovery. Their eyes with anxiety

purſued him in his aſcent, and with beating hearts they awaited the moment when he ſhould attain the ſummit. He is at length there, and they can diſcern him inſtantly falling upon his knees, and raiſing his hands to heaven, evidently in a ſtate of rapture. They well underſtood the ſignal, and haſtened to follow him, in order to ſhare the joy of ſo important a diſcovery.

The immenſe ocean now lay before them. All of them followed the example of their leader, and upon their knees returned thanks to God for an event which promiſed ſuch advantages to their country, and ſo much honor to themſelves. The Indian guides in the mean time ſtood amazed and perplexed to diſcover why the ſimple appearance of this ocean ſhould awaken ſuch ſtrange ſenſations of joy in the breaſts of the Spaniards. This ſurprize was increaſed, when they witneſſed all the parade and ceremony with which Balboa took poſſeſſion of this country, and the whole Southern Ocean, in the name of his Sovereign. He cauſed large piles of ſtones to be brought together, erected croſſes at the top of them, and cut the name of Ferdinand (who was then living) upon the bark of many of the trees.

Pet. In what year did this diſcovery take place?

Fath.

Fath. In the year 1513, therefore five years before Cortes departed from Cuba upon his expedition againſt Mexico.

The inſtant they had ended theſe ceremonies they ran down upon the ſtrand, and Balboa, walking into the ſea up to his middle with his ſword drawn, and addreſſing himſelf to the Spaniards and Indians, ſaid with a loud voice, "I call you to witneſs that I now take poſſeſſion of this Ocean, and all the countries adjoining, in the name of the King of Spain, and at the ſame time ſolemnly pledge myſelf to ſupport his dominion over them with my ſword, againſt every enemy whatſoever!"

I do not know, children, how you may feel, but for myſelf, when I behold, as in this inſtance, a tribe of Europeans thus taking poſſeſſion of whole countries and oceans; I feel myſelf diſpoſed at the ſame time both to laugh and weep, to laugh becauſe it is truly ridiculous for men to perſuade themſelves that it is in their power, by unmeaning ceremonies of this kind, to eſtabliſh a right to the poſſeſſion of a country already in the hands of its natural proprietors—to weep, becauſe it is a melancholy idea that mankind ſhould ever think themſelves entitled by ſuch mummery freely to diſpoſe of the property, the liberty, and even the lives of thouſands of their unoffending fellow-creatures. And yet even in our own day, men are not

aſhamed

aſhamed to found their claim to newly diſcovered countries upon pretenſions thus ſlight and trivial! But let us return to our hiſtory.

The theatre where this farce was acted was in a bay bordering on the Gulf of Panama, namely this [*pointing to the Map*] which extends towards the continent of South America. Balboa called it the Gulf or Bay of Saint Michael, which name it ſtill bears. After having induced, by friendly means, ſome Caziques, and forced others by the ſword to furniſh him with proviſions and gold; he formed the project of exploring this bay with Indian canoes, in order that he might become better acquainted with the iſlands it contained, and the coaſt by which it was bordered. The Indians adviſed him, as the rainy ſeaſon had already commenced, not to undertake this expedition; he however, paid no attention to their advice, but immediately manned nine miſerable canoes with eighty of his own people, and accompanied by ſome Indians ſet ſail.

It was not long before he found cauſe to lament his obſtinacy, for there ſoon aroſe ſo violent a ſtorm, and the waves of the ſea ſwelled ſo tremendouſly that all were in the moſt imminent danger of loſing their lives. Even the Indians themſelves ſeemed dreadfully alarmed, yet did not remain inactive ſpectators, but jumped at once

once over the ſides of the canoes, in order to faſten them two by two together. By this means they were effectually prevented from upſetting, and with inexpreſſible difficulty they ſucceeded at length in getting on ſhore upon a rocky iſland, where they endeavoured to ſecure their canoes as well as they were able.

Their joy, however, at having reached this place was but of ſhort duration. For the tide now coming in covered the whole of the iſland, and theſe poor adventurers were compelled to ſpend part of the night up to their middles in water, uncertain whether the tide would not riſe ſtill higher, and ſweep them away. The chearful light of day at length began to break upon them, but what they now beheld was yet more dreadful to them than what they had ſuffered during the night. For when they returned to their canoes, they found ſome of them daſhed to pieces, ſome with large holes beat in their ſides, others filled with ſand and water. Every thing they contained, with all their proviſions, were carried away by the waves.

Their ſituation was now, indeed, the moſt dreadful that can be imagined. Fatigued, exhauſted with wet and cold, deprived of every means of refreſhment, without any veſſel to convey them from this barren rock to the continent, how was it poſſible they ſhould eſcape deſtruction?

deſtruction? But what is not the invention and the combined efforts of human beings in aid of each other capable of accompliſhing, at a time when neceſſity preſſes, and their own lives are at ſtake. Thus did Balboa and his companions, however deſperate their ſituation, find means of eſcape. Fortunately for them a few young trees grew upon the iſland. From theſe they tore off the bark, and after having chewed it with ſome herbs, they uſed it in ſtopping up the cracks and holes of thoſe of their canoes which had not become entirely uſeleſs. In theſe crazy and overloaded canoes did they again commit themſelves to the great deep; the Indians, however, ſwam before them, and in this manner, they at length reached the wiſhed for ſhore.

But their ſufferings and dangers were not yet at an end, for famiſhed and fatigued as they were, they entered the territories of a Cazique, who the Indians aſſured them, had a plentiful ſupply of proviſions. He, however, inſtead of receiving them in an hoſpitable manner, came out againſt them, with his people, to drive them from his diſtrict; but the hungry Spaniards, and their ſtill more ravenous dogs, fell with ſuch fury upon the poor Indians, that they could not long withſtand them, and were ſoon put to flight.

At the close of this bloody encounter both parties appeared peaceably inclined. The Cazique sent his son with presents of provisions, gold, and pearls, the sight of which was sufficient to make the Spaniards forget all they had suffered. It was not long before the Cazique himself made his appearance, and perceiving the rapacity of the Spaniards for gold and pearls, informed them they would find the latter in great abundance at a small island not far from that place, and the former further towards the South. He advised them, nevertheless, to delay their voyage thither till the rainy season was passed; and great as the thirst of the Spaniards was for riches, and however painful to delay the gratification of this passion, the recollection of what they had lately suffered induced them to attend to his advice. They accordingly requested their leader to return again to the colony, especially as several of them were weak and sickly. Balboa complied with their request, but in order to gain more knowledge of the country, he took a rather circuitous rout in which they had great difficulties to contend with, whilst crossing the mountains, and were without ceasing so much harrassed by the savage inhabitants of this part of the country, that upon their arrival at Santa Maria they found themselves almost exhausted.

Amongst

Amongſt the companions of Balboa none had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this hazardous and laborious march ſo much as——one Pizarro—

All. Ah! Ah!

Fath. Who now made his firſt appearance on a theatre where he afterwards acted ſo important a part. He was—but no, I will not break the thread of my tale—to return, therefore, to our brave Balboa.

All. Oh!

Fath. Nothing appeared to him now ſo neceſſary as to ſend a meſſenger immediately to Ferdinand King of Spain, to make him acquainted with the diſcovery of South America, and to preſent him with his ſhare of the treaſure which had already been acquired, with a view to conciliate his loſt favour, and to induce him to ſend a reinforcement of about one thouſand men, with which he might effect the conqueſt of the rich country of Peru, whoſe exiſtence was no longer doubtful. This news was received with inexpreſſible joy; the poſſibility of a Weſtern paſſage to the Eaſt Indies, ſeemed now eſtabliſhed, and every one appeared pleaſed at the idea of having diſcovered a direct track to that country from which the Portugueſe had for ſome years procured ſuch ineſtimable wealth. Preciſely the ſame ſuſpicious temper, which produced in the

the breaſt of the King ingratitude towards the firſt diſcoverer of the New World, led him into ſimilar conduct towards Balboa; he appeared to him to be too enterprizing a genius to be intruſted with the government of the countries he had or might diſcover. It was determined, it is true, to proſecute the diſcoveries already made, but at the ſame time to ſend another perſon to Santa Maria, in order to ſuperſede Balboa in the government of that place.

James. It is indeed ſhameful that Kings ſhould treat the moſt meritorious of their ſubjects in ſo ungrateful a manner!

Fath. Is ſuch conduct diſgraceful in Kings only, my dear James?

James. Why in Republics a circumſtance of that nature could not occur.

Fath. No! Pray where did Miltiades, Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Socrates, and many other great men live; men who were ornaments and bleſſings to their age, and in what manner were they treated?

James. Why, yes; they—

Fath. Children, I have often told you, and I cannot too often repeat it, that a man who diſtinguiſhes himſelf much by his merit muſt always expect to meet with envy and hatred from his ignorant contemporaries; but on the other hand, he enjoys the love and reſpect of all upright

upright and good men, the reward of his own heart in the conſciouſneſs of good deeds and pure intentions, and above all, the joy and comfort ariſing from the approbation of an omniſcient providence. His reward then is truly great!

With reſpect to Kings, and the great in general, when they are deceived in the character of faithful and meritorious men, they uſually deſerve pity, becauſe it is commonly more difficult for them than for others to diſtinguiſh truth from falſehood. Unhappy men! They are compelled almoſt continually to ſee with the eyes of others. They are conſtantly beſet with ſycophants, who ſo well underſtand how to wear the maſk of probity, that it is indeed difficult to diſcover the villain which it conceals. As, therefore, they receive the accounts of every thing that takes place within their dominions through ſo deceitful a channel, how is it to be wondered at if they view occurrences in a wrong light? If at times they judge falſely of an upright character, or if integrity ſuffer degradation, and villainy be exalted, becauſe the one was miſtaken for the other?

Fred. If I was a King, I know what I would do.

Fath. Well?

Fred.

Fred. The firſt ſycophant that intentionally deceived me, I would ſerve in the ſame manner as Aſmus* did a great man at the court of the Emperor of Japan.

Fath. And every one who wiſhes well to mankind would bleſs your ſeverity; truth and juſtice would then be ſeated at your right hand.

But we have quite loſt ſight of our hiſtory, and it is now too late to reſume the thread of it. —We muſt quit it till to-morrow.

* He cauſed one of his ears to be cut off, and had it preſerved in ſpirits, as a warning to other ſycophants.

TALE III.

THE following day the Father continued.

Pedrarias was the perſon choſen to depoſe Balboa, and to aſſume the government of Darien himſelf. He was deſcended from a noble family, and was poliſhed in his manners; but his heart did not correſpond with his exterior accompliſhments. He was deſtitute of principles of true honor, aud full of the meaneſt artifices and deceit. An example this, that high birth and greatneſs of mind are not always connected. He was furniſhed with fifteen ſhips of the firſt rate, and twelve hundred ſoldiers, under a commiſſion to compleat the important conqueſt which Balboa had begun. Nearly fifteen hundred Spaniſh noblemen alſo embarked with him as volunteers in this enterprize. In ſhort ſo conſiderable a fleet had never before been fitted out at the King's expence.

This powerful fleet having arrived at the Gulf of Darien, Pedrarias ſent an officer on ſhore

ſhore to inform Balboa of his diſmiſſal, and of the arrival of a new governor. They expected to find this brave man in all the ſtate which his atchievements would naturally command, and that he would oppoſe the orders of the King, and maintain with the ſword the power and authority he poſſeſſed. But in both reſpects they were miſtaken.

To what degree were they not aſtoniſhed to find the man whoſe wealth they had imagined ſo great, clad in a common cotton jacket, miſerable ſmall clothes, and ſhoes made of the inner bark of a tree, buſied in aſſiſting ſome Indians to cover his hut with bamboos! The officer could ſcarcely be perſuaded to believe that the perſon whom he found thus employed, and in ſuch mean attire, could be the valiant and renowned Balboa. However, he had ſoon reaſon to feel convinced of this, when he beheld the fortitude with which he bore the injuſtice of his King; for although ſuch treatment greatly excited his ſurprize, and notwithſtanding his troops, which had been recruited by the addition of four hundred men from another part of the iſland, preſſed him to aſſert his right to the office he then occupied, he determined not to meet injuſtice with a breach of truſt on his own part, and immediately declared that he and his whole colony ſubmitted to the King's commands.

His

His haughty ſucceſſor now came on ſhore. Balboa himſelf advanced to make his obeiſance, and to aſſure him of his readineſs to attend to whatever commands, as governor, he might be pleaſed to impoſe upon him. Pedrarias reſolved to convince him that he did not underſtand this ſimply as a compliment; he accordingly deprived him of all the booty he had acquired with ſo much labour and at the riſk of his life, under the pretext that he had illegally aſſumed the office of Governor, on which account it was right he ſhould pay a conſiderable forfeiture. Balboa, it is true, felt great diſpleaſure from ſeeing the hard-earned rccompenſe of the many toils and hardſhips he had experienced, fall into the hands of ſo worthleſs a character. But he poſſeſſed ſufficient ſtrength of mind to ſupport him under it.

Pedrarias arrived juſt in the depth of the wet ſeaſon, when the peſtilential vapours render the atmoſphere moſt unwholeſome. His companions ſoon began to feel the injurious influence of a climate which frequently proved fatal even to thoſe who were accuſtomed to it; they died by hundreds, and the ſituation of thoſe who ſurvived became deſperate through want of proviſions. Diſſention immediately enſued, when they found their fond hopes thus cruelly diſappointed, and with one voice they now

now requeſted the governor to return immediately to their native country. This led him to have recourſe, with a view to appeaſe them, to meaſures which produced the muſt melancholy conſequences to the infant colony, and the whole vicinity; he permitted them to make incurſions into the country in ſearch of gold and proviſions, at their pleaſure: a permiſſion of which they availed themſelves with the moſt unbounded rapacity.

They ſpread themſelves over the whole face of the country into the diſtant provinces; they plundered the huts of the natives, and abuſed them in the moſt ſhameful manner. Even thoſe diſtricts with which Balboa had formed an alliance did not eſcape; the effect of all this was, as might be expected, that the Europeans became deteſted even by the moſt friendly tribes, who could view them in no better light than as beaſts of prey of the moſt ravenous and ferocious kind.

Balboa ſaw with deep concern the deſtruction of his colony, the ruin of the natives, and the fruſtration of the extenſive projects, whoſe accompliſhment had been his ſtudy night and day. Every thing but this laſt circumſtance he could patiently endure. He ventured, therefore, to ſend the King a detailed account of Pedrarias' conduct, and as his accuſations bore

ſo much the impreſſion of truth, Ferdinand could not avoid giving them credit. He now diſcovered that he had acted inconſiderately by permitting one of his moſt diſcerning and faithful ſervants to be depoſed by a courtier, who had no experience whatever in theſe affairs; and in order to make him ſome amends for the error he had committed, he appointed Balboa Vice Governor of all the countries ſituated in the South Sea, and at the ſame time ordered Pedrarias to give him aid in all his undertakings, and not to enter upon any himſelf, till he had firſt conſulted him.

This was throwing oil upon the fire in the breaſt of Pedrarias, which could not fail to raiſe the jealouſy he had conceived into a flame, and to provoke him to hoſtilities againſt his injured competitor. Certainly he could not refuſe obedience to the royal mandate, but his reſentment, in proportion as he was obliged to conceal it, increaſed. Balboa, on the other hand, had no ſooner entered upon his new office than he forgot all that had paſſed, and thought of nothing but preparing for a conqueſt which had long occupied the whole of his attention, and would, he was convinced, put the crown of Spain in poſſeſſion of the rich country of Peru. After encountering inexpreſſible difficulties, he at length ſucceeded in building four ſmall brigantines,

tines, and procured three hundred ſoldiers to accompany him; and he was actually about to ſet ſail with this ſmall force, with a view to overthrow the largeſt kingdom of the New World.

But at the moment when he was about to depart, an expreſs arrived from Pedrarias, requeſting him to defer his departure till they had held a conference at a place which he pointed out. Balboa, free from all ſuſpicion, did not heſitate a moment to comply with the Governor's requeſt. He accordingly ſet off to the place appointed for their meeting; but ſcarcely was he arrived, when the artful Pedrarias — cauſed him to be put in chains. The poor man was quite at a loſs, and knew not what to think of their deſigns concerniug him. In this ſtate of ſuſpenſe he was not long permitted to remain. Pedrarias' jealous ſpirit panted for the blood of a man whoſe merits he apprehended might ſoon entirely eclipſe his own, and cauſed him to be tried as a rebel, who was forming the deepeſt plots againſt his King, and paſſed upon him ſentence of death. The whole colony, nay, even the judges whom he had employed as inſtruments of his cruelty, petitioned this monſter to ſpare a life ſo dear to them all, and ſo valuable to the ſervice of the King,

King. But in vain! The unhappy man was publicly beheaded.

Matt. O! that is ſhocking!

Fred. But the monſter Pedrarias ſuffered capital puniſhment for it, I hope.

Fath. No.

Fred. Was not the King then informed of this tranſaction?

Fath. O, yes; but from whom? And through what channel?—From people who thirſted for the life of Balboa as much as Pedrarias; and the affair was repreſented to him by theſe people, in ſuch a light as to give it the appearance of an act of juſtice. The murderer, therefore, remained not only unpuniſhed, but in quiet poſſeſſion of his office.

Geo. Well, he will receive his recompenſe elſewhere.

Fath. Without doubt he will receive his recompenſe in that world where every ſecret act of vice, as well as virtue, ſhall receive an adequate reward from the impartial juſtice of the Almighty.

What had occurred proved favorable to the Peruvians, as it deferred for a few years their ſubjugation. For ſince Pedrarias himſelf did not poſſeſs ſufficient courage for ſo arduous an enterprize, and every one whoſe abilities were equal to the taſk, were terrified by the melancholy

choly fall of Balboa, from putting themſelves in the power of ſo jealous a governor, the expedition was entirely laid aſide, and for the preſent they were contented with committing depredations on the helpleſs inhabitants of the iſthmus of Darien. Happy would it have been had the immenſe wealth of the Peruvian empire been for ever blotted from the memory of theſe chriſtian barbarians!

The very unhealthy ſituation of the colony, and a wiſh in ſome degree to ſignalize himſelf, led Pedrarias to petition the King for leave to remove it to a more favourable ſpot upon the Weſtern coaſt of the iſthmus, or the ſhore of the Southern Ocean. His requeſt was granted, and the foundations of a town were laid, which for a long time was, on account of its trade, the moſt important in America.

James. That ſurely muſt have been Panama.

Fath. It was ſo. Obſerve, it is ſituated in the large gulf which bears its name.

James. I obſerve the name Panama is twice inſerted in the Map. What is the reaſon of that circumſtance?

Fath. You will find the word *old* affixed to one of them, and that was the place where Pedrarias now formed a ſettlement; the other denotes the new town of the ſame name.

Pet.

Pet. Then there are two Panamas.

Fath. No; Old Panama, ſomewhat more than a hundred years ago, was attacked by an Engliſh pirate, named Morgan, who after having plundered, ſet fire to it, and reduced it to aſhes. When they afterwards had it in contemplation to rebuild the town, they determined to erect it in a more convenient ſituation, at the mouth of a river, called by the Spaniards Rio Grandea, (great river). This was the origin of the preſent Panama.

I have ſaid that this town was for ſometime the moſt conſiderable trading place in America; and for this reaſon, becauſe it was the only depot for all the European exports to South America, as alſo for the rich produce of that country itſelf. The Peru and Chili merchants ſent all their gold, pearls, cocoa, bark, and other South American produce to Panama, from whence they were tranſported acroſs the iſthmus to Porto Bello. The ſhips with articles from Europe came to this latter town, and their cargoes were forwarded in the ſame manner by land to Panama, and from thence to Peru and Chili; and as Panama was the only port through which the trade from Europe to South America was carried on, you may readily conceive how much important buſineſs was formerly tranſacted at that place.

Nic.

Nic. And is not this the caſe at preſent?

Fath. Not to ſo great an extent as formerly, for when the Spaniards had loſt Jamaica, the Engliſh, the new maſters of that iſland, commenced a ſmuggling trade from thence to the continent, by which the trade has ſince been materially injured.

Fred. What is a ſmuggling trade?

Fath. The government of many countries have thought proper to prohibit the importation of certain articles under heavy penalties, either becauſe they are not diſpoſed to admit them into the country at all, or becauſe they wiſh to retain the excluſive privilege of giving permiſſion for their importation. Goods imported without ſuch permiſſion are called *contraband.* Now thoſe who are determined to import ſuch articles muſt do it ſecretly; they muſt ſmuggle them, and hence ſuch a traffic is called a ſmuggling trade.

Other ſmugglers ſailed round Cape Horn—Do you know where that is?

Some. O yes; there, at the bottom of America.

Fath. Alſo through the ſtraits of Magellan; which you know divide Terra del Fuego from America; they then ſailed up the South Sea till they arrived at ſome place where they could ſmuggle their goods on ſhore, and exchange

exchange them for others. At preſent the Spaniards keep a number of ſhips employed to prevent this trade, which they call coaſters, becauſe they run along the coaſt. But the ſmugglers know ſo well how to watch a proper opportunity, that in general they run into port juſt at the time when no coaſters are at hand.

But this trade of the Spaniards has ſuffered more by the Peace of Utrecht, which——what war did it terminate?

Some. The Spaniſh ſucceſſion war.

Fath. At this peace the Spaniards ſtipulated with the Engliſh firſt, that they would purchaſe of them all the ſlaves which they employed in Peru, and ſecondly, that the Engliſh ſhould have the liberty of ſending yearly, one ſhip of five hundred tons to each of the fairs in South America, freighted with merchandize. The latter privilege did not appear to be of any importance; the Engliſh, however, knew how to turn it to their advantage. For inſtead of ſending a veſſel of only five hundred tons, they by degrees increaſed it to one thouſand, and that every corner of the veſſel might be filled with merchandize, they ſhipped all their ſtores and proviſions on board of other veſſels which attended them. And even the latter carried merchandize alſo, which during the fair they found means of getting on board

board the merchant-man, ſo that it appeared as if the whole of the cargoes came on board this ſingle veſſel.

All this, and more particularly the increaſing trade to the South Sea, has ſo reduced that to Darien, that Panama and Porto Bello are not at preſent of half the importance they were formerly.

Matt. Father has again widely run aſtray from his ſubject.

Fath. You are right, Matthew; I have wandered ſo far that I muſt take a little reſt before I ſhall be able to return.

'Till to-morrow.

TALE IV.

Fath. NOW, children, I return to the point from whence I yeſterday went aſtray, and if it meets your approbation we will now proceed ſtraight forwards.

All. O yes, dear Father, by all means.

Fath. Pedrarias was occupied for ſome years in building his town, and in reducing to ſubjection the unfortunate natives who inhabited the iſthmus between the Northern and Southern Oceans. Balboa's project of conquering Peru was in the mean time laid aſide, nor were any thoughts of it reſumed till the year 1524, that is ſix years after Cortes' expedition againſt Mexico; which brings me exactly to the period from whence I am now to proceed.

Geo. [*haſtily*] Now for Pizarro!

Fath. Now for Pizarro!

All. Ah! Ah!

Fath. But alas! children—it is neceſſary to make this obſervation, in order that you may not be diſappointed in your expectations—the future

future hero of my tale is not a man whom you can love.

All. Oh!

Fath. He will indeed frequently aſtoniſh you by his unprecedented fortitude, his indefatigable patience under ſufferings, and by courage which no dangers could appal: but of what value are qualities like theſe, when unaccompanied by integrity, by purity of intention, and benevolence of heart? They are like a knife in the hand of a madman, who inſtead of cutting bread for the needy, uſes it only in wounding himſelf and others: but that you may have full conviction of this truth, and from your own feelings be aſſured that no quality, however great, can render you amiable in the eſteem of your fellow creatures, whilſt deſtitute of virtue and internal goodneſs, I ſhall exhibit to you one of the moſt horrid pictures which hiſtory furniſhes, and which is ſtained throughout with tears and blood. Whenever I have a dreadful ſcene to preſent before you, it will be with a trembling hand I ſhall unveil it; but I ſhall not on that account feel anxiety at preſenting the actors to your view, provided each of you will aſſure me that on ſuch occaſions you will ſilently renew the reſolution, never to permit avarice or ambition to induce you to do what your con-

ſciences would diſapprove of, but on the contrary, to regulate your actions in all caſes by enlightened reaſon, and by that religion which embraces in its deſign the welfare of all mankind. Say, children, are you willing to attend to my hiſtory with this reſolution?

All. Yes, aſſuredly, dear Father.

Fath. Well then, to begin——

Amongſt thoſe with whom Pedrarias had ſettled at Panama, were three extraordinary characters, who from this time will attract the whole of our attention. One of them was called Franciſco Pizarro, the other Diego de Almagro, and the third Ferdinand de Luque. We have already heard ſomething of the firſt, and of the latter, it is neceſſary to inform you he was a prieſt, who had already, I know not by what means, acquired a conſiderable fortune at Santa Maria.

Pizarro was the natural ſon of a Spaniſh nobleman, by a proſtitute. His unprincipled father entirely neglected his education, and his ſhameleſs mother, having received none herſelf, was of courſe incapable of giving him inſtruction. Pizarro, therefore, grew up like a wild plant, that has no one to take care of its training —without any inſtruction, or any motive preſented to his mind to lead him to the practice of virtue. His daily occupation, during infancy and

and youth, was—attending ſwine. No wonder then, that his mind was entirely unacquainted with thoſe exquiſite feelings of compaſſion and benevolence, of which ours have been rendered ſuſceptible by a careful education.

In the mean time there was a ſomething, I know not what, in his character, which diſguſted him with his employment, although he could neither read nor write, and ſtimulated him to aſpire after a nobler ſphere of action. He ſoon forſook his herd, and became a ſoldier. But even in this character his reſtleſs and ambitious ſpirit found itſelf too confined; he aſpired to ſomething ſtill higher. Accordingly he had not ſerved many years before, in purſuance of the general rage of the day, he turned his eager attention to the great theatre of heroiſm, which was juſt opened in the New World, and did not reſt till he had entered it.

Here he ſignalized himſelf ſo much under the command of Balboa, in every dangerous undertaking which preſented itſelf, that he was ſoon promoted to the rank of a commanding officer. His robuſt body was proof againſt every hardſhip, and his fearleſs ſoul, inſenſible to fear, impelled him to take the lead of his troops whenever danger preſented itſelf; every power of his mind was continually exerted to ſupply the deficiency of knowledge by attention

and reflection. Perceiving that nothing could raiſe him from the low rank in which he was originally placed, but a clear head, courage, and unceaſing activity in the performance of his duty, he never failed, when opportunity offered, to make uſe of theſe means to diſtinguiſh himſelf. He ſucceeded, and the ſwine-herd ſoon became a man who ſeemed deſtined to rule over others, and to act one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed parts of his day.

Almagro, with reſpect to his birth and education, had nearly the ſame fortune. The one was an illegitimate ſon, the other a foundling; one of thoſe unfortunate children who, either from an unnatural want of feeling in their parents, or from their being deſtitute of the means of ſupporting them, are left by them in ſituations where their more compaſſionate fellow-creatures may be induced to take them under their care. He alſo became a ſoldier at an early period of his life, and in like manner, thinking himſelf capable of ſuperior atchievements, ſet ſail for America. He reſembled Pizarro in hardineſs of mind and conſtitution, in courage, fortitude, and reſtleſs activity; in generoſity, openneſs of diſpoſition, and integrity he was far his ſuperior, for theſe eſtimable virtues, alas! formed no part of Pizarro's character; whoſe prudence too often became cunning, and whoſe higheſt

wiſdom

wiſdom generally conſiſted in artifice and hypocriſy.

I ſhall ſay nothing to you concerning Luque, the prieſt, except when I am obliged to make mention of him; for who can behold an ambaſſador of peace, a teacher of the mild doctrines of the benevolent Jeſus, prompted by avarice and ambition, ſeize the torch of war to inflame a whole hemiſphere, without feeling involuntary indignation and abhorrence. O ſhame, never to be obliterated! that the comforter of the diſtreſſed—the balm of the afflicted—that *religion*, ſhould ever be compelled to claſs with her heralds, wretches ſo degenerate, ſo unnatural!

This then was the baneful *trio* which, unfortunately for the poor Peruvians, had ſprung from ſo polluted a ſource. They agreed that each ſhould advance the whole of his property in the equipment which they were about to make; and as Pizarro was not able to advance ſo large a ſum as the other two, he undertook the moſt difficult and hazardous part of the enterprize, namely, to command in perſon the ſmall force deſtined for the diſcovery and conqueſt of Peru. Almagro engaged to furniſh him, from time to time, with freſh ſupplies of men and proviſions; and, laſtly, the unnatural prieſt, who was well verſed in every artifice

eſſential to the character of a crafty ambaſſador, was to remain at Panama, in order to preſerve the Governor in good humour, and manage every circumſtance connected with their project.

No ſooner had they obtained the conſent of Pedrarias, than Luque performed an action, which, to the diſgrace of the prieſthood, would have deſerved the ridicule of the world for the ſtupidity of its contrivance, had it not been far more diſguſting than ridiculous. He proceeded with his aſſociates to the church, and there performed a ſolemn ceremony which the Roman Catholics call *maſs*; and after having conſecrated a wafer, which is made uſe of in the ſacrament, and is called by them the *hoſt*, he divided it into three parts, kept one for himſelf, and gave the other two to his colleagues, in order — as reſpectable hiſtorians relate — to ſanction, in the name of the King of Peace, a league, whoſe object was robbery and murder. Who can avoid ſhuddering, when one ſees religion, which is deſigned to promote the virtue and happineſs of man, ſo often converted, by hypocrites and fanatics, into the inſtrument of villainy and inhumanity.

The whole equipment with which they hoped to conquer the largeſt kingdom in the New World, conſiſted of — a ſingle ſhip, with not

not more than one hundred and twelve men on board. With this wretched force did Pizarro weigh anchor on the fourteenth of November, 1525, and ſteered from Panama towards the South.

From this time, children, we ſhall want the Map of South America, on which account I ſhall now keep it at hand. This Map, as you may perceive, begins at the iſthmus of Darien, and extends as far as Terra del Fuego, *(fire country)* at the Southern extremity of America. The country adjoining to Darien is, you know——

Nic. Terra Firma.

Fath. Or Terra Firme, as the Spaniards call it; then follows——

Geo. Peru!

Fath. Then——

All. Chili. And then the Magellan country.

James. Which is divided from the *fire country*, or Terra del Fuego, by the Straits of Magellan.

Cha. Why is that iſland called Terra del Fuego?

Fath. Becauſe thoſe who firſt diſcovered it found volcanos upon it.

Fred. And are there none at preſent?

Fath.

Fath. The mountains are ſtill there, but I believe they have ceaſed to throw up fire, as the navigators, who have viſited that country lately, make no mention of them.

Unfortunately for our deſperadoes, the climate of South America was at that time ſo little known, that they ſet off upon their voyage juſt at that ſeaſon of the year which was moſt unfit for their expedition.

James. How ſo?

Fath. Becauſe it was at the very time the *trade winds* ſet in directly from the point for which they were ſailing.

James. I thought, Father, that the ſame wind always blew between the tropics, and that it was called the *trade wind.* Now this place is ſituated between the tropics.

Fath. Exactly ſo; but you muſt know, my dear James, that this wind blows regularly upon the great ocean only, and not along the coaſts. Are you inclined, children, to exert your attention a little? If ſo, I will deſcribe to you, more particularly, the nature of the different winds which blow upon our earth.

Moſt of them. O, yes, dear Father.

Pet. I ſhall indeed be very much pleaſed with it, as I do not at preſent rightly underſtand what is meant by *trade wind*, and various other winds that are frequently mentioned.

Fath.

Fath. Well then, be attentive, and I will engage to make it appear perfectly clear to you.

Between the tropics, and probably a few degrees to the North and South of them, blows on the main ſea, almoſt without interruption, the ſame wind. Where the ſun's rays ſtrike perpendicularly, it is continually Eaſt. Farther Northward, towards the Tropic of Cancer, the ſame wind becomes North Eaſt; and farther Southward, towards the Tropic of Capricorn, it is South Eaſt. This is what is properly called the *trade wind*; but as I have before obſerved, it is found only on the main ocean, and is loſt when it approaches within one hundred, and in ſome places, thirty leagues to the continent.

James. Now I underſtand, for the firſt time, why the Antilles are divided into Windward and Leeward iſlands, or iſlands *in* and *under* the wind.

Fath. Well, James, explain yourſelf.

James. The Windward iſles I ſuppoſe are ſo called, becauſe the *trade wind* blows over them; and the Leeward iſlands, or thoſe under the wind, becauſe the trade wind ceaſes before it reaches them.

Fath. Do you hear, children? You muſt remember this, as we may not have occaſion to take notice of it again for ſome time.

Pet.

Pet. But what is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of the trade winds?

Fath. I hope to make you underſtand this alſo. What is the conſequence of your opening the door or the window of a warm room in the winter?

Pet. A ſtream of cold air immediately ruſhes in.

Fath. And what do you think is the cauſe of it?

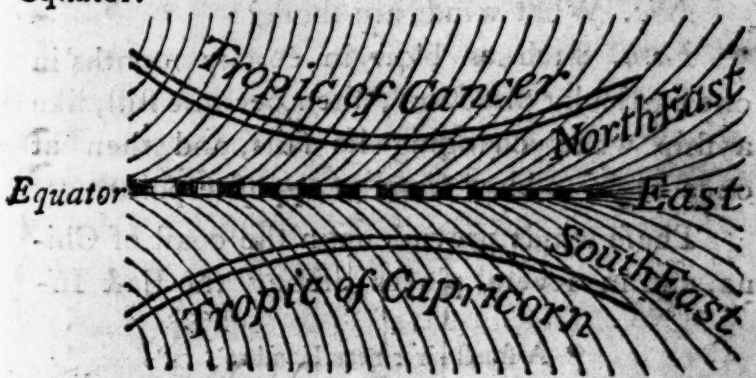
James. O, Father, you once explained that circumſtance to us. Becauſe the warm air in the room is more rarified and lighter than the outer air; of courſe the latter cannot withſtand the former when the door is opened*.

Fath. Quite right. Now, children, preciſely the ſame circumſtance takes place every day in reſpect to the air between the tropics. The ſun is exactly perpendicular over a great part of this quarter of the globe, and nearly ſo over the whole of it. Here, therefore, the air muſt be

* This is very well exemplified by holding a candle about the middle of the door caſe of a warm room, where the flame will be perpendicular; but if you hold it near the top, the light and warm air, eſcaping from the room, will carry it outwards: and if you place the candle near the bottom, the heavy or cold air ruſhing into the room will carry the flame inwards. T.

much

much warmer than in the places without the tropics, on which the ſun's rays fall obliquely. Now, if the air is thus heated more within the tropics than in the neighbouring parts, it muſt of courſe become more rarified, or thinner, and conſequently much lighter. No ſooner is this effect produced, than the cold air in the neighbourhood immediately ruſhes in to reſtore the equilibrium. As the ſun moves, or properly ſeems to move, in a direction from Eaſt to Weſt, the air on both ſides muſt preſs in obliquely: as, for inſtance, that from the Northern ſide muſt come in a North Eaſt direction, and that on the Southern ſide muſt come in a South Eaſt direction. Now at the very point where theſe two oppoſite winds meet, and obſtruct each other in their courſe, an Eaſt wind muſt be produced by their mutual reſiſtance, as you may ſee by this drawing, in which I have ſuppoſed the ſun to be exactly over the equator.



F

John.

John. But why do the *trade winds* ceaſe to blow near the coaſt?

Fath. Tell me firſt why the *Bille** in ſummer is as ſmooth as ſtanding water.

John. Becauſe the *ſtop gates* are then cloſed.

Fath. It is for the ſame reaſon that the *trade winds* ceaſe when they approach a continent. The mountains are in fact *lock*, or *ſtop gates*, ſet up againſt it. By theſe its courſe is interrupted, not only upon the ſhore, but to a conſiderable diſtance out at ſea; in the ſame manner as the *Bille*, when the *ſtop gates* are cloſed, appears to ſtop not only cloſe to them, but a long way up its courſe above them.

Beſides theſe *trade winds*, there are other winds which, in certain parts of the ſea, blow only at certain periods. Theſe are called *periodical winds*. In this claſs thoſe which firſt claim our attention are the *monſoons*.

Nic. What winds are thoſe?

Fath. Such as blow in certain months in one particular direction; then become ſtill, like a ſhip when changing its ſails, and then at once begin to blow from an oppoſite point.

Theſe winds prevail upon the coaſt of China, and in ſeveral places among the Eaſt In-

* A ſmall river near Hambro'.

diaſt

dian iſles. The time of their change is ſometimes attended with the moſt dreadful tempeſts and hurricanes. Navigators have, however, noted the times and places in which theſe winds are generally found, and by this means they are able to guard againſt the danger ariſing from them. Another kind of periodical winds, are ſuch as blow regularly at certain times of the day. Such are obſerved on the coaſt of Mexico, and Congo in Africa, where by day a Weſterly wind continually blows from the ſea, and an Eaſterly wind by night from the ſhore. On the iſland of Saint Domingo, an Eaſterly wind always blows from the ſea between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and in the evening in the oppoſite direction. Early in the morning, and at ſunſet in the evening, an univerſal calm always prevails.

The laſt claſs of winds we are acquainted with, upon our globe, is the *changeable wind.* This blows ſometimes in one, ſometimes in another direction, and in reſpect of heat and cold, dryneſs and moiſture, is continually varying. The cauſes of theſe variations are, probably, ſo intricate and uncertain, as not be reduced to fixed rules.*

* Mr. M. Park gives the following account of a wind which he met with in Africa. "About this period,

Now, children, you will not regret, I hope, that I have ſo long detained you upon this ſubject. You are become a little more acquainted with our common habitation, *the earth*, and except *God*, and *ourſelves*, I know of no objects more worthy your attention.

You may now form ſome idea how hazardous and difficult navigation muſt have been before a knowledge of winds and ſeaſons had been acquired, by repeated experience. You may now underſtand my meaning when I ſaid Pizarro, for want of experience, had choſen the very worſt time he could have fixed upon, for his departure on a voyage towards the South, that is, at the time the *periodical winds* were ſetting in to the North.

To-morrow you ſhall hear how Pizarro ſucceeded on his voyage.

i. e. (the beginning of November) is commonly felt the Harmattan, a dry and parching wind, blowing from the North Eaſt, and accompanied by a thick ſmoaky haze; through which the ſun appears of a red colour. This wind, in paſſing over the great deſert of Sapara, acquires a very ſtrong attraction for humidity, and parches up every thing expoſed to its current. It is, however, reckoned very ſalutary, particularly by Europeans, who generally recover their health during its continuance."

Travels in the Interior of Africa, Page 259.

TALE

TALE V.

Fath. OUR progreſs, yeſterday, was impeded by the winds: ſo it was with Pizarro. After having combatted the greateſt difficulties and dangers, contrary winds, and a boiſterous ſea for ſeventy days, he had ſcarcely paſſed the Pearl Iſlands, ſituated in the middle of the Gulph of Panama; a voyage which, in the preſent day, is made in as many hours.

He went on ſhore at ſeveral places on the coaſt, but every thing he there ſaw and heard was ſo diſcouraging, that the perſeverance of a Pizarro was neceſſary to the proſecution of his enterprize. Here thick impenetrable woods, in which was not a ſingle tree that bore fruit, there impaſſable marſhes, or whole diſtricts deluged with water; on every ſide unfriendly natives, eager to repel theſe unwelcome viſitors from their territories; every where want, dangers, and unforeſeen difficulties; no where gold, or any other booty which they had expected in ſuch abundance; and ſuch was their want of proviſions, that they were re-

duced to the neceſſity of ſubſiſting on the buds and ſhoots of trees! All this, and more than we can ſpecify, but particularly the peſtilential influence of the damp atmoſphere, in ſo unwholeſome a climate, carried off a great part of this ſmall body of people, and the ſurvivors were become ſo feeble and diſpirited, that Pizarro found himſelf obliged to return, in order to take in the ſuccours which Almagro had promiſed him. With this view he ſailed to Cucama, a place ſituated oppoſite the Pearl Iſlands.

Almagro had in fact collected ſeventy recruits, and had ſet ſail with them in purſuit of his colleague. Their continual ill luck, however, had ordained that they ſhould not meet. For Almagro, in the hope that Pizarro had long ſince eſtabliſhed himſelf in the golden country, on which their fondeſt hopes were fixed, directed his courſe towards it, and experienced the ſame difficulties which Pizarro had already met with. The ſavage natives of the coaſt oppoſed him likewiſe with conſiderable courage, wherever he went on ſhore. In a deſperate engagement which happened between them, having had the misfortune to loſe one of his eyes by an arrow, he found himſelf, like Pizarro, obliged to return. At the Pearl Iſlands he learnt where Pizarro was gone, and haſtened to join him.

The

The joy of ſeeing each other again effaced the recollection of all they had ſuffered, and each of them was ſo far from wiſhing to deſert their enterprize, that they were determined to embark upon it again immediately. They did ſo; and fortune this time ſeemed rather more favorable to them. They had, it is true, to combat with all the obſtacles and difficulties which they had met with in their firſt attempt. They oppoſed to them, however, a degree of courage and perſeverance which nothing could reſiſt; they proceeded as far as Saint Matthew's Bay, on the coaſt of Quito, and landed at Tacames, not far from the mouth of the river Smaragden.

What a difference did they find in this country from any thing they had yet ſeen along the coaſt they had explored. Quito, the moſt extenſive and beautiful diſtrict of the Peruvian empire, is exceeded in the value of its productions, and the gaiety of its appearance, by no country hitherto diſcovered. Though it is ſituated almoſt upon the *Equator*, the temperature of its atmoſphere is ſo mild and pleaſant, that the fables of a golden age, and an everlaſting ſpring, here appear to be realized.

Fred. How is it that it is not as hot here as in other countries ſituated upon the *Equator*?

Fath.

Fath. It is cauſed, I preſume, partly by the vicinity of the Cordilleras, which are perpetually covered with ice and ſnow, and partly by the great Southern Ocean, which waſhes its coaſts. From whatever point of the compaſs, therefore, the wind may blow, it uniformly brings with it ſo much coolneſs as reduces the heat to that degree which is moſt agreeable to our feelings. The air, in ſhort, is ſo pure, ſo refreſhing and ſalubrious, that all who reſpire it ſeem to inhale ſtreams of health and ſpirits. Here there are none of thoſe troubleſome and noxious inſects by which other parts of America are infeſted. The ſoil is the moſt fertile under the ſun. Every thing flouriſhes, and multiplies to infinity. I have juſt obſerved that an eternal ſpring prevailed here, but I was not correct; an eternal ſpring, ſummer and autumn, prevail at once, in this land of paradiſe. Springing ſeeds, and golden harveſts, buds, bloſſoms and ripened fruits, are to be ſeen here through the year. But—

Geo. Well! That is, indeed, a charming country. Father, I think we ſhould go there?

Fath. Do you think ſo, George? Hear firſt a little further.——But in order that this beautiful country might not have too great an advantage over others, and that its inhabitants might

might not become too much attached to this life, an all-wiſe and ever benevolent providence, who has deſigned the preſent ſtate merely as a ſchool, and ſtate of preparation for a better, has allotted to this Eden alſo its neceſſary proportion of inconveniences. For inſtance, a calm delightful morning is ſuddenly followed, about one or two o'clock in the day, with black clouds, pregnant with the moſt dreadful hurricanes. Terror ſeizes both man and beaſt. They await in dreadful ſuſpence what is about to follow. Commotions of the elements often take place, of which, in this country, we can form no conception. The heavens appear on fire; the thunder rolls tremendouſly towards the high mountains, and rebounds thence with ſuch dreadful violence, that the very earth trembles. And indeed, theſe violent ſtorms are frequently followed by earthquakes, equally tremendous in their effects. Fortunately, however, for the inhabitants, theſe earthquakes are uſually preceded by ſymptoms which the natives well underſtand.

Eliza. How ſo, Father?

Fath. In the firſt place, a ſingular agitation is obſerved in the air, accompanied by a rumbling noiſe. The birds appear to be ſeized with an inſtantaneous giddineſs. They do not fly in their uſual manner, but zig zag, and at length

length loſe the command of their wings, ſo that they are frequently obſerved to kill themſelves by flying againſt windows, walls, trees and rocks. Soon after this is heard a dreadful ſubterraneous noiſe, which the dogs generally accompany with their horrid howlings. Every animal ſtands with its legs wide aſunder, apprized, either by inſtinct or experience, of the approaching concuſſion. Every perſon now deſerts his habitation, and flies into the open fields. The cries of the children, the lamentations of the women, added to the ſudden darkneſs and loud roaring of the winds, heighten the horror of the ſcene to a degree beyond the reach of imagination. Lima, the capital——

Pet. O, yes; has been four times deſtroyed by earthquakes.

Fath. Till at length, about thirty-ſix years ago, it was overthrown, and left an entire heap of ruins.

Fred. But it was rebuilt; was it not?

Fath. It was; and more firmly than before. Inſtead of high houſes, ſuch as we have in Europe, which are very ill adapted to a country ſo ſubject to frequent earthquakes; they have ſubſtituted low ones, of only a ſingle ſtory, which are better able to withſtand the frequent ſhocks of the earth.——Well, George, would you ſtill wiſh to go to this country?

Geo.

Geo. No.——I ſhall beg to be excuſed. I ſhould not wiſh to have any thing to do with earthquakes.

Fath. Well, then, we will ſatisfy ourſelves with going there only in imagination, and with ſeeing what Pizarro and Almagro are about.

The appearance of this beautiful country, and the ſight of the inhabitants, clad in woollen and cotton cloths, adorned with gold and ſilver ornaments, convinced them that they were now arrived near the object of their wiſhes. Their ſtrength, however, was ſo much reduced by the hardſhips of their voyage, that they did not think it adviſable, in their preſent condition, to attempt the invaſion of ſo populous a country. After having maturely conſidered what it was moſt adviſable to do, they came to the following reſolution; that Almagro ſhould immediately return to Panama for freſh ſupplies, whilſt Pizarro, with the remainder of his people, ſhould retire to the ſmall iſland Gallo, which is ſituated here [*pointing to the Map*] not far from the continent, where he ſhould remain till his friend's return.

Almagro accordingly ſet ſail; but when he landed at Panama, he found that a great change in affairs had taken place. Pedrarias had been deprived of his office of Governor, and one Pedro de los Rios appointed in his place.

place. This man, who by no means poſſeſſed an enterprizing genius, thought the project of our three aſſociates ſo abſurd, and its execution attended with ſo much hazard, that he would on no account permit Almagro to raiſe more recruits. Not content with this, he went ſo far as to ſend out a veſſel, to recal Pizarro and his companions. This was another reſpite, but alas! too ſhort for the poor Peruvians, who had no ſuſpicion of the ſtorm which threatened them.

The veſſel arrived at Gallo, and Pizarro—— now gueſs.

Matt. Returned immediately to Panama.

Fath. No.

Tho. Took poſſeſſion of the veſſel, and ſet ſail again for Peru.

Fath. No. Pizarro, without the leaſt heſitation, refuſed to comply with the orders of the Governor, notwithſtanding his people diſcovered no inclination to proſecute an enterprize which had coſt ſo many of their comrades their lives, and themſelves ſuch continual hardſhips. Upon perceiving the ſtate of their minds, in order to know how many remained faithful to him, he drew a line upon the ſand with his ſword, and deſired thoſe who were inclined to leave him, to paſs over to the other ſide of it. To his great diſtreſs he found by far

far the greater part went over. Thirteen Spaniards only, and one *Mulatto*—determined desperadoes like himself, remained with him. Enough, however, for him. With these fourteen faithful, and courageous companions, he resolved to remain, hoping that his good fortune, and his few remaining associates, would not desert him.

Cha. Pray, Father, what is a *Mulatto*?

Fath. Either James or Peter will tell you.

Cha. Well, James?

James. A *Mulatto* is a person, whose father was an European, and whose mother was an African.

Pet. Should you wish to know what *Mestizoes* are?

Cha. Yes.

Pet. These are people whose parents are Europeans and Indians.

Geo. I thought these were called *Creoles*?

James. O, no. Those are the descendants of Europeans who have settled in America.

Geo. O, yes.

Fath. But which of you can tell how those persons are called, who were born in Europe, but have emigrated to America?——None of you?— Well, I will tell you: they are called *Chapetans.* Such are the most respectable people in that country; then follow the *Creoles,*

oles, then the *Mulattoes*, the Blacks form the fourth claſs, and the poor native Indians, the laſt and moſt oppreſſed.——But to return to our hiſtory.

Gallo, on account of its nearneſs to the continent, appearing to Pizarro not to be ſufficiently ſecure, and there being likewiſe a ſcarcity of freſh water on this iſland, he determined to reſort to another, which he had lately diſcovered, and which, from its grey appearance, he had named *Gorgona**. He undertook this voyage in a veſſel ſo extremely crazy, that they were in danger every moment of ſinking. However, he got ſafe into port with her, and immediately prepared for a courſe of action, which people of leſs fortitude would have ſunk under in a few days.

The iſland of Gorgona, which, as you may perceive upon your Map, is ſituated under the fourth degree of North Latitude, is deſcribed, by all who have ſeen it, as a dreadfully diſagreeable place. Its thick black foreſts, and high rugged rocks, give it a tremendous aſpect; its climate is one of the moſt unhealthy and

* According to fabulous hiſtory, there were three ſiſters of the gorgons, who inſtead of hair had ſnakes upon their heads, and whoſe appearance in other reſpects was terrible.

unpleaſant

unpleaſant in the world. Hid from the ſight of the ſun by a fog, in which it is almoſt continually enveloped, its inhabitants breathe an atmoſphere thick, damp, and impregnated with poiſonous vapours; and the quantity of reptiles and flying vermin of all kinds, is greater here than in any other part of America. Add to theſe inconveniencies, the dire want of moſt of the neceſſaries of life, accompanied with a dread that they might never be relieved from this ſituation; and you will not, even then, be able ſufficiently to admire the fortitude with which Pizarro and his companions voluntarily caſt themſelves into this hopeleſs ſituation, rather than abandon the enterprize upon which they had entered.

The firſt thing our iſlanders did was to make a canoe with which they might go out to catch fiſh. In this employment they ſucceeded, and Pizarro became the moſt active fiſherman among them, in order as much as poſſible to prevent his companions ſuffering for want of proviſions. Neither the ſuffocating heat, nor the roaring thunder, nor the venomous ſtings of inſects, with which they were continually bliſtered, could interrupt his exertions in this employment. At other times he penetrated into the thickeſt woods in purſuit of prey, and the beſt of whatever he took was always ſhared

with his companions; ſome of whom became ſick ſoon after their arrival upon the iſland, and all of them were ſo reduced, that the aſſiſtance of their hardy leader became valuable to them.

Five long months had thus witneſſed their diſtreſs, and ſtill no friendly ſhip appeared for their deliverance. The ſtrength and patience of moſt of them were nearly exhauſted, when they adopted the deſperate reſolution of entruſting themſelves to the boſom of the great ocean, upon a raft made of a few trees tied together, in hopes that it might caſt them upon ſome part of the continent. But whilſt they were occupied in preparing this raft—to their inexpreſſible joy, they diſcovered a veſſel making for the iſland, and in a ſhort time it caſt anchor near to them. Their joy became ſtill greater upon finding that this ſhip came from their colleagues at Panama, who had found means to obtain the conſent of the Governor, which they had hitherto requeſted in vain.

Who would have imagined that people who had paid ſo dearly for their temerity, ſhould have any thing nearer their hearts than an opportunity of returning immediately to their countrymen at Panama? But no; theſe extraordinary men forgot, in the moment of deliverance

liverance from the deepeſt diſtreſs, all they had ſuffered, and became more than ever bent upon the proſecution of their expedition. With hearts overflowing with joy, did they go on board the ſhip ſent to convey them home, and ſteered not towards Panama, but South Eaſt, towards the coaſt of Peru.

And now was the fall of the poor Peruvians in fact decided. After a voyage of twenty-one days, Pizarro arrived off that part of the coaſt, in which is ſituated a town called Tumbes, which you may find upon our Map, and came to anchor in Tumbes *roads*.

Henry. What are there roads at ſea?

Fath. We call that part of the ſea a *road* which approaches near to any harbour, and is covered on one ſide or the other from the wind; and where the depth of the water, and the ground is well adapted for anchorage. Here ſuch ſhips in general come to anchor, who are either too deeply laden to enter the harbour itſelf, or which have left the harbour, and wait here for a favourable wind, or ſuch ſhips which cannot get into the harbour on account of a contrary wind.

Fred. But are there not *roads* where there are no harbours?

James. Certainly. My Father and I once

witneſſed that at Helſingoer, where there is a *road* without a harbour.

Fath. Yes; and many more ſimilar inſtances might be mentioned.

Well, children, we will let Pizarro lie in Tumbes *roads* till to-morrow; and then I think, if wind and weather will permit, we ſhall ſee him ſafe on ſhore.

TALE VI.

Cha. WELL, Father, is wind and weather favorable?

Fath. It is; all of you have done your duty to-day; and this, you know, is the wind on which the progreſs of my hiſtory depends, I ſhall, therefore, immediately ſet ſail.

Pizarro had ſcarcely caſt anchor at the mouth of the harbour of Tumbes, when he was viſited by ſeveral Peruvians, who expreſſed the greateſt aſtoniſhment, equally at the floating houſe, and at the appearance of its white inhabitants, with long beards. They haſtened back again to the ſhore, and a ſhort time afterwards ten or twelve rafts laden with all kinds of proviſions, as well as liquors, in gold and ſilver veſſels, approached the ſhip. This was, indeed, a reviving ſight to the Spaniards, whoſe deſire for gold was equal to their hunger for freſh food. It was the Cazique of the diſtrict who had thus hoſpitably welcomed the ravagers and tyrants of his native country. Theſe

preſents

preſents were accompanied with an invitation to come on ſhore, in order that they might furniſh themſelves with every thing they ſtood in need of.

The Spaniards burned with impatience to avail themſelves of this invitation, by loading themſelves with the treaſures of this country: but Pizarro, thinking it adviſeable to proceed with all poſſible precaution, permitted only two perſons to go on ſhore firſt, in order to gain what information they could; one of them was a black, the other an European. The Peruvians, on their firſt appearance, knew not which to admire moſt, the white European, or the black African. Both were wonders to them, which they had never beheld before.

Eliza. What is the colour of the Peruvians?

Fath. Copper coloured.—The Negro moſt attracted their attention. They began to waſh him, in order to try if the black colour could not be removed from his ſkin, and you may readily conceive what was their ſurprize when they found all their efforts had no effect.

Every thing the two meſſengers beheld on ſhore, ſtrengthened them in the high opinion they had formed of the riches of the country. In the Peruvian habitations, where they were treated with the greateſt hoſpitality, they found a pro-

a profuſion of gold and ſilver veſſels, which were uſed for the moſt common purpoſes, and the people appeared richly decorated with ornaments, made of theſe precious metals. The woollen and cotton garments with which the natives were clad, and ſeveral articles of curious workmanſhip, convinced them that this was a people extremely different from any they had yet diſcovered in Mexico.

Nic. Where did the Peruvians procure the wool of which their garments were made? It can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed they had ſheep.

Fath. They had really no ſheep, my dear Nicholas; but there was another animal now diſcovered by the Spaniards in that country, which furniſhed them with wool, and bore ſome reſemblance to the ſheep.

Some. O, I know, I know what animal that was.

Fath. Well?

All. The Lama.

Fath. How do you know that?

John. From Robinſon Cruſoe. You then told us that Peru was the native country of the Lama.

Fath. Well, I am glad you have remembered it. I do not know whether I then told you the other name of this animal.

James.

James. O, yes; it is likewiſe called the Peruvian ſheep.

Geo. Alſo the Camel Sheep, from its long bending neck, which bears a conſiderable reſemblance to that of a Camel.

Pet. Oh, it has another name ſtill, but I cannot recollect it juſt now. Gua—Gua—

Fath. Guanaco.

Pet. O, yes; Guanaco.

Fath. If you wiſh to hear ſomething more concerning this animal, I will tell you all I know of it.

All. O, yes; O, yes.

Fath. The reſemblance which this animal bears to the Sheep and the Camel, is very ſlight. It has only wool in common with the firſt, and a long bent neck, like that of the latter. Its head is ſmall, and reſembles a little that of the horſe. Its upper lip is divided, and through this aperture it caſts its ſaliva at thoſe who offend it, to the diſtance of ten paces; it is about four feet in height, and five or ſix in length. Its neck, however, conſtitutes one half of both. Its colour, when in a wild ſtate, is a bay brown; when tame, on the contrary, it is either white, black, or ſpotted.

In other reſpects it is certainly one of the moſt uſeful animals, not only on account of its

its wool and fleſh, but becauſe it is well formed for carrying burdens. It will carry a weight of two hundred pounds and upwards, and with it climb the ſteepeſt mountains. Its pace is ſlow, it is true, but its ſtep on that account is the more ſafe. It will travel four or five days together, without ſtopping; but then it requires reſt for twenty-four hours. Add to this, it may be kept with little expence, ſince nothing more is neceſſary to its ſubſiſtence than a few herbs, which it picks up on the road ſide. It is able to live entirely without water, as the ſaliva, which they have in great abundance, ſupplies the want of it.

This animal is of a mild, but at the ſame time ſerious and phlegmatic diſpoſition. As long as it has any ſtrength remaining, it bears hunger and fatigue with the utmoſt patience, but the moment it finds its ſtrength exhauſted, it cannot be ſtirred from the ſpot by any means whatever. Its obſtinacy in this reſpect is ſaid to be ſo great, that it has been known to kill itſelf by beating its head againſt the ground*.

* Their growth is quick, and their life is not of long duration. At the age of three years they are in a condition of producing, continue in full vigour till twelve, when they begin to decay; and at fifteen they are entirely uſeleſs. When they incline to reſt a few minutes in their journey, they

The Peruvians loved theſe animals with all the affection of friends. The circumſtance of uſing young Lamas for the firſt time, is always attended with great parade amongſt them. Upon this occaſion all the relations, friends, and acquaintance of the owner, aſſemble at his houſe. The young Lamas are then ornamented with garlands and ribbons, and their initiation to labour is attended with feſtivity

they bend their knees, and lower their bodies with the greateſt precaution, to prevent their load from falling, or being deranged; and whenever they hear their conductor whiſtle, they riſe with the ſame precaution, and proceed on their journey. In going along they browſe wherever they find herbage; but never eat in the night, for this time is ſpent in chewing their cud. They neither defend themſelves with their feet nor their teeth, and they may be ſaid to have no other arms than thoſe of indignation. They ſpit in the face of thoſe who inſult them, and, it is alleged, that the ſaliva which they throw out when enraged, is ſo acrid as to raiſe bliſters on the ſkin.

BUFFON.

The fleſh of the Lamas, when they are young, is good eating. The ſkin of the old ones ſerves the Indians for ſhoes, and the Spaniards for harneſs. In general the wool of the Lamas was uſefully employed by the Peruvians, before the conqueſt. The inhabitants of Cuſco made tapeſtry of it, for the uſe of the court, in which flowers, birds, and trees, were pretty well imitated. It ſerved alſo to make mantles, which were worn over a ſhirt of cotton.

ABBE RAYNAL.

and

and dancing for two whole days, during which time, the gueſts frequently run into the ſtable, where the young Lamas are kept, and careſs, and talk to them, in the moſt affectionate manner; nor were they ever permitted to be made uſe of, till theſe ceremonies had been obſerved; and the garlands, and ribbands were left upon them, till they fell off of themſelves.

Geo. O! why do they not bring this good animal to Europe?

Fath. That has long ſince been done, but the trial did not ſucceed. For all that have been brought from Peru, have died as ſoon as they arrived in Spain.

Geo. Why ſo?

Fath. Becauſe, as you well know, it is very hot in Spain, and theſe animals are always accuſtomed to the cold air of the Cordilleras.

Matt. Then they ſhould bring them to Swiſſerland, where they might live upon the Alps.

Fath. Many perſons have been of that opinion, and who knows but that, one day or other, the experiment may be made.

Fred. If ever I ſhould go to Peru, I am ſure I will bring ſome with me, and I will keep them upon the *Bloksberg* * mountain. I dare ſay, they would live there.

* A mountain in Germany, in the Circle of Upper Saxony. T.

Moth. Aye, do ſo, my dear Frederick, and if there ſhould be room enough on board your ſhip, bring a couple for me.

Fath. Well, now give me leave to proceed.———

The Cazique of this diſtrict, ſeemed more ſtruck with a muſket, than with any thing he had yet ſeen, and much wiſhed to be made acquainted with its uſe. The European, by whom it was carried, fired it at a board, through which the bullet penetrated. Several of the Peruvians who were preſent, fell to the ground in aſtoniſhment, others uttered loud ſhrieks, and the Cazique, himſelf, appeared very much ſurprized. A ſhort time afterwards, he ordered a goblet of liquor to be brought, which he preſented to the European, ſaying, "Drink, thou who art able to make ſo loud a report; for thou doſt really well imitate the thunder of heaven."

The information which Pizarro gained from the two men, whom he had ſent to explore the country, convinced him, that it would be a preſumptuous undertaking, to endeavour to ſubdue a nation ſo numerous, and ſo well regulated, as the Peruvians appeared to be, with a force ſo ſmall as his. He found himſelf compelled, therefore, to lay aſide his intention for the preſent, and to confine himſelf to the exploring

of

of this delightful country, and to collect further information reſpecting the internal ſtate of it. With this intention he immediately weighed anchor, and ſailed ſouthward.

The next place to which he paid a viſit was *Payta*, an harbour, ſituated under 5° South Latitude, of courſe 345 miles on the other ſide of the equator. Report had already announced their approach. They were ſaid to be white beings, with long beards, who injured no one, who neither robbed, nor murdered, but were benevolent, and always ready to give to others all they poſſeſſed." Happy would it have been, had Europeans always maintained ſuch a character among the peaceable inhabitants of this hemiſphere!

This report operated greatly in favour of our adventurers. Wherever they went on ſhore they uniformly met with a welcome reception from the natives, and were treated with hoſpitality by them. They endeavoured, in every thing, to anticipate their wiſhes, and were always ſorry to part with them. A ſailor, named Boco-Negra, was ſo faſcinated with the beauties of the country, and the manners of the people, that he reſolved to ſtop amongſt them. When it was perceived that he was miſſing, and Pizarro ſent in ſearch of him, he was found ſurrounded by his Indian friends, who

were teſtifying their joy at the reſolution he had taken, by careſſing him in every poſſible manner. They had ſeated him upon a Palanquin, in order to make an exhibition of him about the country. He was not by any means to be diſſuaded from his purpoſe. They therefore left him, and we do not find that any mention is ever made of him afterwards.

Pizarro ſteering continually ſouthward, came to *Santa*, (look here upon the map) where, at length, he liſtened to the repeated requeſts of his companions to return; and once more directed his courſe towards Panama, in hopes of procuring there ſuch reinforcements, as ſhould enable him to take poſſeſſion of the countries he had diſcovered.

This extenſive track of land, which I have hitherto called in general *Peru*, had not at that time any common name with which we are acquainted. The Spaniards at firſt named it after a river, which was called *Biru*, and hence, in proceſs of time, has originated the name *Peru*, which it bears at preſent.

Pizarro took care to furniſh himſelf with ſpecimens of the productions of each place he had viſited. Theſe conſiſted principally in all ſorts of gold and ſilver veſſels, in woollen and cotton ſtuffs, and a few Lamas. He alſo brought back with him a few young Peruvians, in order that

that they might ſerve him as interpreters on his next voyage, for he flattered himſelf with the hope that De los Rios, the Governor, when he heard of the wonderful riches of the country, and ſaw the ſpecimens thereof, would readily be prevailed upon, to furniſh him and his colleagues with the neceſſary ſuccours for a new equipment. In this hope, however, he was diſappointed. The Governor had too much prudence to permit his own colony, which was not yet ſo ſecurely eſtabliſhed as to admit of being weakened, for the purpoſe of attempting conqueſts which were at beſt very uncertain. And moſt probably he likewiſe foreſaw that theſe enterpriſing men would, ere long, endeavour to render themſelves independent. He accordingly perſiſted in refuſing the three colleagues any kind of aſſiſtance, which naturally placed them in a perplexed ſituation; for their own fortunes were now entirely exhauſted, and their credit ruined: not ſo, however, their zeal, confidence, and perſeverence. Theſe remained ſtill the ſame, and were not to be ſhaken, or impaired, by any difficulties of their preſent ſituation. They, nevertheleſs, clearly ſaw there was but one way of accompliſhing their wiſhes, namely, by applying to the Court of Spain. It was reſolved, therefore, that Pizarro ſhould depart for that country, and requeſt the ſupplies which were

neceſſary, for the accompliſhment of their important enterprize.

So low were their circumſtances reduced, that it was with difficulty they could raiſe money ſufficient to defray the expences of this journey. At length, however, they ſucceeded, and Pizarro appeared at the imperial court (Charles V. being then ſeated on the throne of Spain) with an air of conſequence, which aſtoniſhed thoſe who were acquainted with his mean origin. He deſcribed the difficulties which he and his companions had experienced, and deſcanted largely upon the nature and aſtoniſhing riches of the countries he had juſt diſcovered; and in confirmation of his encomiums, produced the ſpecimens he had brought with him.

Charles and his miniſters were greatly aſtoniſhed at the accounts which they heard. Pizarro was overwhelmed with compliments, and his requeſt immediately complied with. Determined to avail himſelf of the favourable impreſſion he had made upon the mind of the Emperor, he obtained not only the office of Governor of all the countries which he might diſcover, but at the ſame time, alſo, that of *chief judge*, which he had expreſſly promiſed his friend Almagro.

Fred. O ſhame! that was infamous conduct.

Fath.

Fath. Infamous indeed! But I have already obſerved to you that we ſhould meet with many dark ſpots in our preſent hero's character, which muſt rouze the indignation of every man. This is one of them, and I am convinced you will lament with me, that a man who poſſeſſed ſuch great qualities, ſhould eternally brand his name by the moſt depraved ſelfiſhneſs, and the baſeſt treachery.

Charles. And I ſuppoſe he thought as little alſo of his other colleague?

Fath. Not ſo: for he being a prieſt, and not likely to oppoſe him, he requeſted that he might be made Biſhop of the countries to be conquered, which was granted.

Pizarro, on his part, pledged himſelf to defray the whole expence of the equipment, ſo that it ſhould not coſt the ſtate any thing, and he was alſo obliged to engage that the force ſhould not conſiſt of leſs than two hundred and fifty men. But ſmall as this corps was, with which one of the largeſt empires in the world was to be overthrown, Pizarro's means were not equal to it. Fortunately, at that time, Cortes arrived in Spain, in order, as we have already ſeen, to throw himſelf under the protection of his ſovereign. He, being agreat admirer of enterpriſing genius, and having been a brother ſoldier with Pizarro, in his firſt expedition to Mexico,

Mexico, advanced him about half what was neceſſary for the equipment. With this he was obliged to ſteal out of the port of Seville, unknown to the officers, who had been appointed to ſuperintend the fulfilment of his engagements. He eſcaped their vigilance and directed his courſe back again to Darien.

Amongſt the ſmall corps he took with him, not much exceeding one hundred men, were four robuſt active youths, whoſe names I muſt mention to you, as they will become the principal actors upon the great theatre which is now about to be open before you. Three of them were brothers in law to Pizarro, and the fourth his uncle. The names of the former were Ferdinand, Juan or John, and Gonzalo, or as ſome write it, Gonzalez, the latter Francis d'Alcantara. Their names deſerve to be remembered.

As ſoon as Pizarro entered the Gulf of Mexico, he ſteered for *Nombre de Dios*. He here landed with his companions, and marched acroſs the Iſthmus to *Panama*. The joy which the faithful Almagro felt at his return, and the fortunate iſſue of his negociation, was ſoon changed into aſtoniſhment and anger, when he became acquainted with the mean treachery which Pizarro had been guilty of towards him. This honeſt warrior immediately

ately renounced all connection with a man who could act ſo baſely; however, by the perſuaſion of Luque, and Pizarro's offer to give up the office of *Chief Judge* to him, he was at length pacified. The league between theſe three people was, therefore, renewed, the preparations for the intended expedition were haſtened, and——

And for this time to bed, ſaid the Mother, obſerving that the clock had already ſtruck ten. The Father retained the latter part of the ſentence he had begun, and the young aſſembly retired to reſt.

TALE

TALE VII.

ON the following day, the Father resumed the thread of his history, as follows.

The miserable equipment which Pizarro and his friends had at length completed, consisted of three small ships and one hundred and eighty soldiers, thirty six of which were cavalry. With this insignificant force, but with a courage which supplied the place of thousands, Pizarro set sail at the beginning of the year 1530. It was his design to land at *Tumbes*, but as the wind and weather prevented him reaching this place, he found himself compelled to run into *Saint Matthew's Bay*.

From hence he proposed marching to *Tumbes* by land, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The distance, however, was an object of the least weight. The worst part of the business was, that they would be obliged to pass many uncultivated, swampy districts, and to cross several considerable rivers, where they must naturally, (being near the sea) be the widest and deepest. But the ocean itself might

might have been oppoſed to Pizarro, without diſmaying him, as he well underſtood the art of inſtilling his own courage into the breaſts of his companions. They began their march without any heſitation.

The Spaniards, by their unbounded and cruel avarice, brought upon themſelves many difficulties beſides thoſe incident to their march. Inſtead of endeavouring to gain the friendſhip of the natives by kind treatment, their progreſs was everywhere marked with plunder, and outrage; the firſt effect of which was, that the inhabitants took flight at their approach, and this of courſe brought famine and all its attendant evils upon our adventurers. Enfeebled by hunger, and a variety of ſufferings, they nevertheleſs penetrated as far as *Coaque*, a place ſituated upon the coaſt, and almoſt under the Equator. The diſtrict of the ſame name you may find upon our Map.

The Spaniards ruſhed upon this Indian town with all the rapacity of a horde of hungry wolves upon a fold of defenceleſs ſheep; they diſperſed the terrified inhabitants in the moſt outrageous manner, and took poſſeſſion of their property, which conſiſted not only of proviſions, but a great variety of gold and ſilver veſſels, as well as a ſpecies of precious ſtones, called Emeralds, found in this vicinity.

John.

John. I ſuppoſe it is on that account that the river is called Emerald River?

Fath. It is ſo.

Cha. What is the colour of Emeralds?

Fath. Green, my dear Charles; I dare ſay you muſt have ſeen ſome of them.

Cha. O, yes; in rings.

Fath. Exactly ſo. Joy at the ſight of ſuch conſiderable booty, effaced every recollection of paſt ſufferings, and produced in Pizarro's troops an alacrity to follow their commander wherever he choſe to lead them. He himſelf, could not but feel highly gratified at finding his deſcription of the riches of this country, by means of which he had perſuaded them to enter upon the expedition, thus in part realized, and haſtened to take advantage of this firſt inſtance of ſucceſs, in endeavouring, by means of it, to induce more adventurers to join his inconſiderable force. With this view he diſpatched one of his ſhips to *Panama*, and another to *Nicaragua*, in order, by their alluring deſcriptions, and a diſplay of ſome of the booty they had taken, to raiſe as many recruits as they poſſibly could.

Geo. I think we have not yet heard any thing about *Nicaragua*.

Fath. I think not. Before we proceed any further then, refer once more to our firſt Map of the Gulph of Mexico. The whole of that middle

middle province between Honduras and Veragua, is Nicaragua. And there below, upon the coaſt, not far from the great lake of Saint Sebaſtian, you may ſee the town of the ſame name, which Pedrarias founded. It was to this place, that Pizarro ſent one of his veſſels, at the time that he ordered the other to Panama.

He, in the mean time, proceeded at the head of his troops, along the coaſt, with a temerity, ſcarcely to be equalled. Fear and diſmay went before him, wherever he came, and diſperſed the natives in every quarter. They ſtill continued to plunder their deſerted habitations, and none of them ventured to oppoſe theſe inſolent marauders, until they came to the iſland Puna, in the Gulph of Guayaquil, which you may find upon our Map.

Pizarro thought this a convenient ſituation, to await the return of his ſhips, and accordingly, he determined to remain here, for ſome time. With this view, he cauſed rafts to be conſtructed, on which he conveyed his troops to the iſland. But, to his great ſurprize, he found here a very different race of beings from thoſe he had hitherto met with upon the continent. Theſe iſlanders, who appeared to form quite a diſtinct nation, were a courageous and warlike people, inclined to exert all

their power in defence of their property. Of courſe, they ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the landing of the Spaniards, and notwithſtanding the latter were greatly their ſuperiors in arms, and tactics, their reſiſtance was ſo determined, that Pizarro was ſix months in reducing them to complete ſubjection.

In the mean time, his ſhips arrived from Panama, and Nicaragua, with a reinforcement, although ſmall, yet in his circumſtances exceedingly valuable. Each of them brought about thirty recruits, at the head of which were two officers, diſtinguiſhed by their valour, named Benalcazar, and Sotto. This ſupply was ſufficient to induce Pizarro, no longer to delay his endeavours to penetrate into the heart of an extenſive empire, and to conquer a country, which contained a far greater number of ſquare miles, than he could count heads in his army.

He now returned from the iſland of Puna, to the continent again, in order to march immediately to Tumbes. But he learned, to his great mortification, that theſe people alſo had a very different opinion of him, from that which they entertained, when he firſt made his appearance upon this coaſt. The report of the pillaging, and outrageous behaviour of his people, had ſpread even to Tumbes,

and

and the former hoſpitality, and gentleneſs of its inhabitants, were now converted into fear and abhorrence. They had even taken up arms, and every attempt to bring the Cazique to a friendly negociation, proved fruitleſs.

Pizarro, taking offence at this conduct, however juſtifiable, reſolved to make an attack upon him. Accompanied by his brothers, and a troop of fifty cavalry, he croſſed a river in the night, which ſeparated his camp from that of the enemy; he marched the whole night through a very intricate road, and at day break arrived at the place, where the Cazique was encamped with his troops. The poor Indians, alarmed at the appearance of an enemy, whom they little thought ſo near them, and terrified in the extreme, at beholding a monſter, they had never before ſeen, *a horſe*, (which, with the rider, appeared to conſtitute but one animal) were deprived of all power to withſtand the violent aſſault of the Spaniards. They fled; many were ſlain, and the reſt entirely diſperſed. The Cazique, who by this occurrence, became ſenſible of his own weakneſs, and of the irreſiſtible force of the enemy, yielded, in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner, to the conqueror, ſent him preſents, and ſued for peace.

Geo. Was he King of the whole country?

Fath. No, George; he was only a vaſſal to the King, and in that capacity held dominion over Tumbes, and the adjacent country.

James. But I cannot underſtand, why the King beheld theſe occurrences with ſo much indifference, as not, ere now, to have ſent an army againſt Pizarro?

Fath. I will endeavour to explain that to you, but then I muſt firſt make you, in ſome degree, acquainted with the hiſtory of the Peruvian empire, and of its ſituation at the time we are ſpeaking of. Do you wiſh me to do ſo?

James. If you pleaſe, Father.

Fath. Very well; I muſt, however, remark, that the beginning of this hiſtory, if not founded entirely upon fiction, appears to be intermixed with it, not a little, as you yourſelves may readily perceive.

The Peruvian empire, according to the Spaniſh hiſtorians, had at that time flouriſhed four centuries. The names of its founders were *Manco Capac*, and his wife *Mama Ozello*. It has been ſuppoſed, that both theſe perſons, called *Incas*, that is, maſters, were originally of European extraction. Perhaps, their anceſtors were Europeans, who, many centuries ago, were driven into the Atlantic

Atlantic Ocean, and wrecked upon the coaſt of Brazil.

Pet. But what grounds are there for this ſuppoſition?

Fath. Not very ſubſtantial ones, certainly; in the firſt place, it is ſaid, that the Peruvians, like the Europeans, divided the year into three hundred and ſixty five days, and that they poſſeſſed other aſtronomical knowledge, in common with us. Secondly, the Spaniſh conquerors of this country aſſure us, that the whole family of the *Incas* were particularly diſtinguiſhed from the natives, by the form, and external appearance of their perſons; their ſkin being of a much lighter colour, and the males having beards, like Europeans. And, laſtly, we are informed, (with what degree of truth I cannot ſay) that there was a tradition, from time immemorial amongſt them, that armed men, with beards, ſhould ſome time or other, come and ſubdue their country.

Be this, however, as it may, it certainly does appear probable, that the perſons called *Manco Capac*, and *Mama Ozello*, did once exiſt, and that they were the founders of the extenſive empire of the *Incas*. Both theſe perſons, who by their colour, and their cloathing, were ſo much diſtinguiſhed from the naked ſavages of this country, it is ſaid, appeared ſud-

denly, without any one knowing from whence they came, and called themſelves, *Children of the Sun*, who had ſent them thither, in order to make the people good and happy. The place where they firſt eſtabliſhed themſelves, you may find ſituated under the thirteenth degree of South Latitude, under the name Cuſco.

Manco, it is ſaid, aſſembled the ſavage inhabitants of this mountainous country, and taught them the art of cultivating the earth, of making cloaths, and of building habitations to ſhelter them. *Ozello*, on the other hand, inſtructed them in ſpinning and houſewifery. Both of them, according to tradition, met with apt ſcholars, and ſucceeded well in forming out of theſe rude and brutal creatures, a comparatively enlightened and cultivated people.

The firſt object of theſe ſingular legiſlators, was to aboliſh the barbarous idolatry of theſe ſavages, which conſiſted, principally, in ſacrificing human victims, and, to ſubſtitute in its place, a religion, which inculcated milder diſpoſitions. With this view, they taught, that there was but one *Supreme Being*, whoſe love to his creatures was without limits, and who, of courſe, ſaw with pleaſure their love to each other. This amiable benevolent deity, was—*the Sun*.

Some. Indeed!

Fath.

Fath. It is truly to be regretted, that their knowledge ſtopped here, and did not enable them to diſcern, that the *ſun*, that admirable and beneficent heavenly body, was not itſelf *God*, but, like every thing elſe, merely the work of his hands, and an inſtrument, by which he conferred *his* bleſſings on them, and all terreſtrial creatures. But if any error be excuſeable, ſurely it is this, that men partially enlightened, from obſerving this brilliant globe of fire, and its genial influence upon themſelves, and all nature, ſhould adopt the notion of its being the *Creator*, and Preſerver of the world. Was it not more worthy of rational beings, to worſhip the benignent ſource of light, the great ſovereign of the heavens, than, like the Egyptians, to adore the ſtupid ox, or the voracious crocodile?

The *Sun*, then, was the God of the Peruvians. From it, the *Incas* traced their origin; temples were erected to its honour, and the *Incas* alone, officiated habitually as Prieſts. The unmarried women belonging to this claſs, were alſo devoted to the ſervice of the Sun, like Veſtals, among the Romans, or Nuns, among Chriſtians. This, however, did not prevent their marrying, except under the reſtraint, that they ſhould be united to *Incas* only.

They

They appeared to conſider the Moon alſo as a deity, but of inferior rank, and ſubject to mortality. Nothing can be more ſingular, than the notion they entertained of its eclipſe. Whenever this phenomena took place, they imagined that the Moon was ſick, and apprehended it would die, and, falling from the heavens, deſtroy the earth. Their dread of this imaginary cataſtrophe was extreme; but the means, which they uſed to prevent it, was ſtill more ridiculous. They made all the ſtrange noiſes in their power, by ſhouting, whiſtling, and beating of drums, probably, with a view to rouſe the ſick Moon, and thus prevent it from fainting. On ſuch occaſions, they alſo tied up their dogs, and beat them moſt unmercifully, in order to increaſe the noiſe by their howling, which, as they imagined (I know not for what reaſon) the Moon was remarkably fond of theſe animals, and might have a great effect upon it. In the ſame manner, they extorted the cries and lamentations of their children, and, during all this tumult, both young and old, inceſſantly repeated, with tears in their eyes, "*Mama Cuilla!*" or dear Mother Moon! When the eclipſe began to diſappear, they concluded that it was recovering, and immediately upon its termination, an univerſal ſhout of joy aroſe, and every one returned

turned thanks to dear *Mother Cuilla*, that ſhe did not die and fall upon them.

Cha. Well; that was very droll indeed!

Fath. We, my dear Charles, who fancy ourſelves ſo enlightened, have, like all other nations, a variety of cuſtoms and opinions, which, to thoſe who have been differently educated, muſt appear equally droll.

To-morrow I will tell you ſomething about the laws, and policy of the *Incas*, which will not, I can anſwer for it, appear laughable to you, but rather awaken your aſtoniſhment, and make the continuation of my hiſtory more intereſting. For you cannot, I am convinced, avoid loving the good Peruvians; and you will conſequently feel the greater intereſt in whatever happens to them.

TALE

TALE VIII.

Fath. I ſhall now proceed, to give you ſome account of the Peruvian laws, and political inſtitutions.

"*Love one another, as brethren!*" The *Incas* inſiſted upon this, as one of the firſt, and moſt important commandments. They did not, however, ſtop here; they made ſuch regulations in the ſtate, that the ſubjects could not but regard each other as members of one great family. Hear how this was managed.

All the tillage land was divided into four parts. The *Incas* obſerved that one belonged to the *Sun*, in the cultivation of which, all muſt bear a part. Its produce was appropriated to the Prieſts, and Virgins of the Sun, and to defray any expences, incident to religious worſhip. The ſecond part, cultivated alſo by common induſtry, was allotted for the ſupport of the aged, of widows, and orphans, the weak, and ſick, and the defenders of their country. The *Incas* took the third to themſelves, as a recompence

pence for their care in ſuperintending the general welfare, and as a proviſion for the ſupport of the different officers of ſtate, whoſe duty it was to ſee, that no one did wrong, or in any way injured his neighbour. This portion was likewiſe cultivated by the community. The fourth, was diſtributed amongſt the people in general, in ſuch a manner, that each family poſſeſſed enough for its ſupport.

When this diviſion of the land was made, theſe good people, attended by the Princes of the family of the *Incas*, all aſſembled with as much chearfulneſs, and alacrity, as if they were going to a dance, and indeed they did meet to dance, for the ſeaſon of labour was always begun, and ended, by this enlivening exerciſe, accompanied with muſic. The lands belonging to the *Sun* were tilled firſt; then the diviſion belonging to the helpleſs, and thoſe employed in defence of their country; next, the portion of the *Incas*; and laſtly, that which belonged to the community at large.

This general labour, accompanied by general recreations, inſpired them with mutual confidence, and eſteem. They regarded the *Incas* as their fathers, each other as brethren, and the whole nation, as one large family. Every command of the *Incas* was held ſacred by them, as they believed it to be the command of their God,

God, the *Sun*. Should any one, however, have the misfortune to violate any known law, he himſelf—take notice, children, of this admirable trait in the character of theſe good people—*he himſelf was the firſt who haſtened to become his accuſer, to expoſe his moſt ſecret crimes, and to beg that they might receive their merited puniſhment*. Now, children, what ſay you to that?

Some. O, what good people!

Fath. They were indeed!—But hearken ſtill further.

In order to maintain the fraternal ſentiments, inculcated by the *Incas*, every thing was held in common. The portion of land allotted for the ſupport of each family, was not permitted to remain their property, a new diviſion took place at the cloſe of every year, at which time the increaſe or decreaſe, of any family, was taken into conſideration. Gold and ſilver, in their eſtimation, was of no other value, than that, which they really poſſeſſed, as proper to be formed into durable, and uſeful utenſils. They were entirely ignorant of *money*, and of commerce; one gave to another what he did not want himſelf, or at moſt, exchanged it, for articles which he did want, and the other could ſpare.

Nothing

Nothing was ſo ſtrictly prohibited by theſe wiſe legiſlators, as *indolence*; being well aware that it was the ſource of every vice, entailing deſtruction, both upon the mind and body. For the ſluggard not only ſins againſt himſelf, by incurring poverty and want, but alſo againſt the whole community, in as much as he devours the produce of the labours of the induſtrious, without contributing any thing towards the general good. Even the aged and infirm, were obliged to do ſomething uſeful to others; it was their employment to tend the grain, and drive away the birds.

The trial to which the young *Incas* were expoſed, previous to their being adopted as *children of the ſun*, or raiſed, as it were, to the dignity of knights, or noblemen, was extremely ſingular. I will give you ſome account of it, as I am perſuaded you will be pleaſed with it, and if you are ſo diſpoſed, it may be productive of good effects; for you may view yourſelves in this account: you may imagine yourſelves amongſt the young *Incas*, in order to learn to equal them in patience under corporeal pain, manly fortitude, ſtrength, agility, courage, and undaunted reſolution.

The *Incas* appeared to have in view that excellent maxim, that *he who rules over others, and receives their homage, ought to excel them*,

not only in ſtrength of body, and ſound underſtanding, but in talents and virtue. Of courſe, they were far from thinking that birth alone could impart nobility. He who wiſhed to be thought a *nobleman*, and to be reſpected as ſuch, was not allowed to make reference to his noble anceſtors; but, on the contrary, was required to prove his title to nobility by his actions, and for this purpoſe he was put to the following trials.

As ſoon as the young *Incas* were arrived at their 16th year, they were taken to a habitation well adapted to the purpoſe. Here ſeveral of the aged *Incas* aſſembled, who, on account of their merit and experience, were appointed judges. Theſe perſons began their firſt trial of the youths, by cauſing them to faſt ſix days, during which time their daily allowance conſiſted only of a handful of maize, and a little water to drink. All the relations of the young men were preſent, and faſted with them, in order, by their example, to inſpire them with the greater fortitude. They prayed alſo, with one accord, to their imaginary Parent, *the ſun*, for bleſſings on their children, and courage to enable them to ſupport the trial. If any of them were incapable of performing this proof of fortitude, and requeſted ſomething to eat; he was immediately declared unworthy the honour of becoming an adopted child of *the ſun*.

Thoſe,

Thoſe, on the other hand, who paſſed through this firſt trial with credit, after having been refreſhed with food, were led on to another: within ſeven or eight miles of *Cuſco*, there was a hill, which they held in veneration, as a ſacred ſpot, and they were now ordered to try which of them could run from this hill to the town without ſtopping. The parents and relations, in the mean time, ſtationed themſelves upon the road, in order, as they paſſed by, to encourage them by their exhortations, rather to hold out to their laſt breath, than fail of arriving at the deſtined goal. If any of them were incapable of ſupporting this trial, alſo, they were in like manner declared unworthy, and rejected.

But there remained a third trial, for thoſe who had hitherto proved victorious. They were divided into two companies; one of which was to take a fort, which the others were to defend: and although their weapons, upon theſe occaſions, were maſked, the engagement frequently became ſo warm, that many were wounded, and ſome even killed.

This engagement being ended, they were now to try their ſtrength and agility ſingly, with each other, in wreſtling, jumping, throwing the lance, ſhooting with the bow, and ſlinging. And having exhibited proofs of their talents in theſe arts, they were ordered to keep guard for

ten or twelve nights, and woe be to him who dared to close his eyes! He was flogged without mercy, and declared unworthy of his father's honours.

Indeed, they could not, in any case, escape the lash of the whip, for this constituted one of their trials. Their legs and arms were flogged in the most unfeeling manner, nor was the least sign of sensibility permitted to escape. The smallest twitch, the least jirk of the flagellated limb, was ruin to them:—for, said the judges, *he who is incapable of bearing the lash of the whip, will hardly be able to withstand more serious wounds in defence of his country*: they went still further. Experienced warriors now came forwards, and tried various means of producing symptoms of fear in these young people: sometimes they ran towards them with a lance pointed at the eye, as if with a design to thrust it out; sometimes they placed themselves in the posture of one who was going to cut off an arm or a leg. Whoever betrayed the least fear, whoever winked his eye, or shrunk from the seeming blow of the warrior, was also rejected, and refused any further trial: for, said they, *he who is alarmed at the weapons of his friend, which he knows will not injure him, will be much more terrified at those of an enemy.*

After

After having thus put the fortitude, the patience, the courage, and warlike agility of the young people to the teſt, they were required to give proofs that they had learned to provide themſelves with every warlike implement. Hence they were obliged to make a bow, an arrow, a club, a ſpear, a lance, a ſling; a ſhield, and a pair of ſandals, conſiſting of leather ſoles, faſtened on with cotton tape.

During theſe exerciſes, which continued a whole month, the young *Incas* were viſited daily by elders and teachers, who encouraged them to perſevere. Theſe perſons reminded them of their cœleſtial origin, and of the renowned honours of their anceſtors; explained to them the obligations by which they were bound to devote themſelves to the welfare of their country; deſcribed the humility and kindneſs they ought to obſerve towards every member of ſociety, and the beneficence which was due from them, as children of the ſun, to the needy. They inſiſted, more eſpecially, upon that firſt of ſocial duties, *juſtice*, and ſhewed them, that power was placed in their hands only for the purpoſe of ſupporting oppreſſed virtue, and preventing wrong from being exerciſed towards any.

Even the *heir apparent* (as he is called amongſt us) was obliged to undergo theſe trials.

Nay, he was treated with ſtill greater rigour than the reſt, "for," ſaid the venerable judges, "as he is to govern others, it is but reaſonable that he ſhould excel them in virtue and talents, as well as in grandeur and elevated ſtation;—that he ſhould be the moſt patient, the moſt courageous, the moſt temperate, the beſt, and moſt active man in the ſtate. It was theſe qualifications alone, and not his birth, which gave him a title to reign over others. It is likewiſe neceſſary," added they, "that he ſhould experience all the hardſhips of war, in order that he may ſet a proper value upon the ſervices of thoſe who undergo theſe hardſhips on his behalf." During the time of theſe exerciſes, the heir apparent was clad in rags, and was obliged to go barefoot, ſo that he might learn to regard the meaneſt of his ſubjects as brethren, and as ſuch, treat them with humanity, and thus render himſelf worthy of the high title *Huchacujac*, or *friend of the poor*.

When all theſe trials were happily completed, the mothers, and near relations of theſe valiant youths, were then called together, to confer upon them the firſt marks of honour, namely, a few ribbons, and a pair of ſandals, The king himſelf, then made his appearance, accompanied by the nobility, who were

were his neareſt relations. The youths proſtrated themſelves upon the earth before him, whilſt he addreſſed to them a ſhort ſpeech, in which he reminded them, that it was not ſufficient to wear the honours and decorations of nobility, but that it behoved them to practiſe thoſe virtues by which their anceſtors were diſtinguiſhed; that it was more particularly incumbent upon them to eſpouſe the cauſe of the oppreſſed, and exerciſe juſtice towards all men; that they muſt diſplay their noble birth by actions, as brilliant as the rays of their common parent, whoſe ſole object in viſiting the earth was to bleſs its progeny.

Upon this, the youths approached the King, and kneeled before him, in order that he might bore their ears, which, amongſt them, was eſteemed the particular badge of nobility. The King performed the operation with a large golden pin, which he left in the ear, that the hole might be enlarged. They then kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, and turned round to the *Inca*, who was ſecond in rank. He took off their ſandals, and put on their feet more elegant ones, which was the badge by which the *Incas* were diſtinguiſhed. In doing this, he kiſſed each of them upon the right ſhoulder, at the ſame time pronouncing the following words: "A child of the Sun, who has given ſuch proofs

of

of his virtue, deſerves a kiſs." The royal turban was then preſented to them, conſiſting of cotton cloth, ornamented with feſtoons of flowers. Laſtly, each of them was preſented with a ſpear, and a battle ax, accompanied with theſe words: "Theſe weapons are given thee that thou mayeſt puniſh the ravager, the traitor, the cruel, the idler, and every other offender who may diſturb the peace of ſociety."

Thus concluded the whole of this ſolemnity, and the relations now haſtened to embrace the young men, and rejoice with them at the completion of their trials. Every one was in extacies, and celebrated the happy event for ſeveral days.

And now, children, what do you ſay to all this? Should you have the courage to undergo ſimilar trials? What do you think, *Fred.*?

Fred. Yes, if I was ſixteen years of age; but I am now only in my eighth.

Fath. Well, then, we will wait eight years, and then ſee.—In the mean time, children, I am glad that I have had an opportunity of ſhewing you what man is capable of, when he wiſhes to perfect himſelf. There is not a ſingle faculty of his mind, or body, various as they are, which it is not in his power to cultivate and ſtrengthen. It is well for you, that you are yet of an age at which you may exemplify the

the truth of this obſervation. O that I could return to this age! How would I not improve every opportunity of riſing towards perfection! How would I not harden my conſtitution, and arm my mind with invincible fortitude againſt every difficulty, danger, and diſtreſs, to which human life is expoſed! What acquirements would I not ſtrive to attain! How would I learn to moderate my deſires! But, alas! it is too late. What I am at preſent, ſo muſt I remain! This, indeed, is deplorable; but the thought of living again, in you, my dear children; to ſee you, in whom all my fond wiſhes centre, growing ſtrong in mind and body, furniſhed with a variety of uſeful knowledge and accompliſhments, and arrived at the period of maturity—this idea affords a recompence for all the diſadvantages under which I laboured in my education. Willingly will I remain contented, with that humble degree of perfection which I have been able to acquire, can I but ſee you attain that goal of diſtinguiſhed honour, at which it was not in my power to arrive, on account of beginning too late in the day. O God, permit me to indulge this hope! the ſweeteſt balm of every paternal anxiety, with which thou haſt been pleaſed to exerciſe me—O grant that it may be realized!

(After a ſhort pauſe, the father continued as follows:)

Now, children, let us return to our hiſtory. From what I have told you of the Peruvians, and their governors, the *Incas*, it muſt appear ſtill more unaccountable to you, how they could permit the Spaniards to ravage their country, and commit ſuch depradations, without collecting an army to check their audacity! A ſtate, governed by ſuch wiſe laws, and by Princes ſo valiant and good, would not, it was natural to ſuppoſe, permit its peace to be diſturbed by a ſmall band of robbers, without taking any notice of it! And yet we find this really happened. It appears, indeed, incomprehenſible. But if you will attend to me, I will unravel the myſtery.

Eleven Kings, all of them men of courage, benevolence, and abilities, had reigned, in ſucceſſion, from the death of *Manco*, their firſt anceſtor, without once entertaining an idea of extending the Peruvian territories; they were content with what they had, they defended their country againſt every external attack, and never felt a wiſh for conqueſt. The laws of *Manco* were held equally ſacred by theſe good Kings, and by their ſubjects. Every one ſtrove to regulate his life by them, and all, therefore,

therefore, lived happily. This happineſs ceaſed, however, the moment they had a King, who was actuated by ambition, avarice, and a deſire of extending his territory.

Huana Capac, the 12th king from the eſtabliſhment of the empire, was the firſt who interrupted their happineſs. He is repreſented as a valiant warrior, and was determined to exert himſelf to ſome purpoſe. He conquered the extenſive province of *Quito*, and by this means increaſed his dominions nearly one half; but at the ſame time ſapped their very foundation. For, in order the better to ſecure this newly acquired territory, he married the daughter of the vanquiſhed King, and by this deed violated a law which his anceſtors had ever held ſacred, namely, *that the* Incas *ſhould, in no caſe, marry out of their own families.* The character of the people will ever take its complexion from that of their King. If the former dares to trample upon the laws of his country, his ſubjects will ſoon imitate his example. This, children, is, perhaps, the reaſon why, at the time when Pizzaro invaded this country, the natives ſo little reſembled the people one might have expected to have found. But this does not yet explain to us the enigma, of their regarding the Spaniſh invaſion with indifference,

ference, as if it did not concern them. Hear, therefore, further.

Huana Capac left two ſons, one of whom married an *Inca's* daughter, the other a daughter of the King, whom he had vanquiſhed. The former was called *Huaſcar*, the latter * *Atahualpa*. He bequeathed his kingdom, after his death, to theſe two ſons, to be divided between them in the following manner. *Huaſcar* was to take the old kingdom belonging to his father, and *Atahualpa*, the conquered province of *Quito*. This regulation, however, being in direct violation of a fundamental law, namely, that no one ſhould ſit upon the throne who was not deſcended from the family of the *Incas*, on his mother's, as well as on his father's ſide, univerſally diſguſted the people; and *Huaſcar* reſolved to take advantage of it, in order to force his brother to give up the government of *Quito* into his hands. The latter, however, had no inclination to do this, and hence aroſe, from the ambition and love of power of the two brothers, a civil war in a country which had enjoyed ſo long a duration of peace, and ſo large a portion of happineſs.

* By ſome he is called ATAHUALIPA, and by others, ATABALIBA.

Huaſcar

Huaſcar was ſupported by the law, and the voice of the people. Atahualpa by a powerful army of veterans, which his father had left him in Quito. The iſſue of this civil war did not remain long uncertain. Juſtice was compelled to give precedence to power. Atahualpa was the conqueror, and Huaſcar became his priſoner.

Miſchievous ambition! What atrocities doſt thou not lead men to perpetrate, in whoſe hearts thou haſt once taken root! Atahualpa, in order to eſtabliſh himſelf more firmly upon the throne, aſſaſſinated all the *Children of the Sun* he could lay his hands upon, with a view, if poſſible, to annihilate the race of legal governors of the Peruvian empire. His brother was the only one he had yet ſpared, but, alas, not from motives of humanity or affection, but only as a means of allaying the irritation of his ſubjects minds, and with a view of rendering him ſubſervient to the execution of his plans.

Thus, children, were affairs ſituated at Peru, when Pizarro commenced the conqueſt of that country. Both the governors and people were at that time ſo much occupied with their internal broils and animoſities, that the commencement of hoſtilities by the Spaniards, upon the frontiers, was ſcarcely noticed by them. To this may be added, the hope which both

Huaſcar and Atahualpa entertained of ſecuring the aſſiſtance of theſe terrible ſtrangers; and hence each of them ſought their friendſhip. Can you now comprehend how the Spaniards met with ſo little oppoſition in their depredations?

Pet. Yes; now we can underſtand.

Fath. Woe be to that country, and to that ſociety, which is divided by internal diſputes. Its welfare is ſacrificed, and the weakeſt external foe is capable of reducing it to ſubjection. The continuation of my hiſtory, which I ſhall give you to-morrow, will furniſh us with a ſtiking example of the truth of this obſervation.

TALE

TALE IX.

Fath. PIZARRO advanced from Tumbes, ſouthward, till he arrived at the mouth of a river, which you may find upon our Map, under the name Piuru.

John. O, yes; here, [*pointing to the Map*] near Saint Michael.

Fath. Right; Saint Michael was the firſt ſettlement which the Spaniards made in Peru. Pizarro found this ſituation ſo convenient, that he reſolved to leave here a part of his ſmall army, whilſt he himſelf penetrated with the remainder into the interior of the country. Juſt at the time when he had this plan in agitation, he received a detailed account of the confuſion and diſturbances which prevailed in this country, and hence diſcovered why he had been permitted to invade it without oppoſition. This intelligence was extremely agreeable to him. His enterpriſing genius diſcovered in it a juſt foundation for the higheſt expectations.

He had reaſon, for with what eaſe is a ſtate overturned when divided againſt itſelf. He determined to convert theſe fortunate circumſtances to his advantage, and began to advance towards Caxamalca, a place near which Atahualpa had aſſembled a numerous army.

He had not advanced far, before he received from this chief, an embaſſy, who announced the object of their viſit by preſents, rather than by words. A young man, whom the Spaniards had brought with them from Puna, and had already been baptized under the name Philippillo (little Philip) acted as interpreter between them. As yet, however, he had learnt but little of the Spaniſh language, and the refined Peruvian dialect was equally new to him. It would have been difficult, therefore, to have diſcovered the object of their miſſion, had not the very conſiderable preſents which they brought with them, done away the neceſſity of further explanation. An amicable diſpoſition might be inferred from theſe preſents; and from a few words, interpreted by Philippillo, they underſtood that the *Inca* invited the Spaniards to pay them a viſit, preparatory to his entering into a treaty of amity with them. The preſents conſiſted of all ſorts of fruits, fine wove ſtuffs, gold and ſilver veſſels, and diamonds, beſides a pair of rich half-boots,

half-boots, and bracelets of gold for Pizarro, which he was requeſted to wear, that the *Inca* might know him, upon his firſt appearance.

Pizarro readily accepted of this invitation, and advanced with the greater confidence, having ſent his brother Ferdinand, and Sotto before him, to ſalute the *Inca* in his name. He was well received by the natives wherever he came, and was treated with every mark of reſpect and kindneſs. Proviſions were brought for him and his people in great plenty, nay, the veneration of theſe poor creatures extended even to the horſes of the Spaniards; for having perceived that they champed their bits, they adopted the ſingular idea that theſe wonderful beings lived upon metal, and haſtened to lay before them a profuſion of gold and ſilver, that they might regale themſelves with it. The Spaniards took care not to correct a miſtake ſo lucrative to themſelves, and dexterouſly concealed in their bags every meal thus laid before their horſes.

The two Ambaſſadors, who had been diſpatched, arrived in the mean time at the camp, which was ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from Caxamalca. Attended by an officer of ſtate, who had been ſent out to meet them, they now approached a troop of Indians under arms, who

were ſtationed on the road to pay them military honours. Sotto, not knowing what might be the intention of theſe people, clapped ſpurs to his horſe, and advanced in full gallop towards the commander of the troop. The appearance of a ſoldier thus mounted, was in itſelf ſo new and terrible, that the Peruvians could not view it with indifference. The troop immediately diſperſed, and the commander was left by himſelf, almoſt lifeleſs, to receive theſe ſtrangers, whom he regarded almoſt with ſentiments of adoration.

They were now led to the reſidence of the *Inca*, where they met with a very kind reception. Two princeſſes of the royal family, preſented them with ſomething to drink, and chairs of gold were brought them to ſit on. They were greatly aſtoniſhed at the amazing quantity of gold and ſilver diſplayed before them in different ſhapes, and which their rapacity could ſcarcely refrain from immediately ſeizing.

Ferdinand, in the mean time, by means of Philippillo, thus explained the object of his miſſion to the *Inca*. "My maſter, the great Sovereign of the Eaſt, and the head of the Chriſtian Church, the Pope, have ſent us to releaſe thee and thy ſubjects from the power of the devil."

This

This preface, in itſelf unintelligible, was rendered ſtill more ſo to the good *Inca*, by the interpretation of Philippillo, who himſelf did not underſtand a third part of it. He, nevertheleſs, anſwered with great politeneſs, that to-morrow he ſhould have the pleaſure of waiting upon their commander, to learn in what manner he could be of ſervice to him. The two Ambaſſadors then returned to Caxamalca, where Pizarro was already arrived, and had eſtabliſhed his head quarters in a building belonging to one of the *Incas*.

Every thing which the Peruvians had hitherto ſeen, and heard of the Spaniards, tended to give them confuſed notions of theſe newly arrived ſtrangers. Sometimes they were inclined to regard them as beings who had deſcended from the gods, with a view to confer benefits upon them, and the aſſurance which they had repeatedly received from the Spaniards, that they were come purpoſely to lead them into the true path of happineſs, confirmed them in this opinion. Then, again, they were inclined to conſider them as hoſtile beings, ſent to announce the anger of the incenſed deity, and to puniſh them for their ſins. They were confirmed in this opinion by the plundering and ferocious diſpoſition of the Spaniards. The firſt opinion, however, from his readineſs

to

to pay the Spaniſh commander a viſit, ſeemed to have taken poſſeſſion of the mind of the *Inca*.

Preparations for this viſit were now making on both ſides, but of a very different nature. Atahualpa gave directions for a very grand proceſſion, without having the leaſt miſtruſt of treachery on the part of the ſtrangers. Pizarro, on the other hand, made arrangements not quite conſiſtent with a friendly interview. He divided his cavalry into three troops, under command of his brother Ferdinand, Sotto, and Benalcazar, and ſtationed them behind an old wall, that they might not be perceived until they were wanted. The two cannon which he had brought with him, were planted at the entrance of the court where he was quartered, and by ſide them thoſe of his troops who were armed with bows and arrows. He retained twenty veterans as a body guard, and the reſt of his forces were drawn up in the midſt of the court.

My heart beats as I proceed in my ſtory, and I am perſuaded you alſo muſt ſuſpect ſome black deed, from all theſe ſecret preparations, which I perceive make you ſhudder. They were in fact, pregnant with the moſt treacherous deſigns, and if the fatal purpoſe over which Pizarro's mind now broods, be not fruſtrated

by

by an inviſible power, you will ſoon ſee—— but no; I will not anticipate the event, I will lay the horrid ſcene on which I have entered, before you, in the order in which it took place.

The whole Peruvian camp was in motion with the dawn of the following day, making preparations for the proceſſion by which Atahualpa intended to honour the ſtrangers, and at the ſame time give them an idea of his own grandeur. A conſiderable part of the day was ſpent in occupations of this nature, and at length, every thing being put in order, the proceſſion began to move, but ſo ſlowly that they were full four hours before they arrived at the Spaniſh camp, a diſtance of about five miles. The Spaniards became quite impatient at this delay, and Pizarro, apprehenſive that it was occaſioned by a ſuſpicion for which there was too much reaſon, ſent one of his officers again, to aſſure the *Inca* of his friendly diſpoſition.

Atahualpa had not the leaſt miſtruſt of this aſſurance, and continued moving in ſlow proceſſion towards Caxamalca. He was ſeated upon a palanquin, richly adorned with gold and ſilver, precious ſtones, and feathers. Thoſe who were neareſt in rank, immediately followed him, and were carried in ſimilar ſtate. On either ſide were choirs of ſingers and dancers,

and

and an army of thirty thouſand men completed the proceſſiou.

It at length approached the Spaniſh camp, and I feel as if I ſaw a flight of helpleſs pigeons fluttering round the neſt of a rapacious hawk, who, with extended talons and fiery eyes, is ſcarcely able to await their arrival. The *Inca* perceived the warlike poſture of the Spaniards, and ſome of his friends betraying marks of uneaſineſs, he ſaid to them, "Theſe ſtrangers are meſſengers from the gods, take heed that you do not inſult them, but rather endeavour to pacify them."

As he repeated theſe words, the Spaniſh chaplain advanced, with a croſs in one hand, and a breviary* in the other, and placing himſelf on one ſide of the palanquin, made a long and very ſingular ſpeech, in which he endeavoured to explain the creation of the world, Adam's fall, the incarnation, the ſufferings, death, and reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt; and then gave a long deſcription of the holineſs and power of the Pope, the Vicegerent of God upon earth; and laſtly gave him the unexpected information that the Pope, Alexander VI. had given the whole of the New World to the

* A book containing the prayers which the Roman Catholic Prieſts read in the churches, as in their cloiſters.

King

King of Spain, and for theſe reaſons expected the *Inca* to accept the Chriſtian religion, to acknowledge the unlimitted power of the Pope, and of his own free will to ſubmit to the King of Spain, as his legal Sovereign. He added, that upon theſe conditions he might maintain his uſual rank and grandeur as King, and ſhould be protected from all his enemies; but in caſe he refuſed to comply herewith, in the name of his King, he declared war againſt him, and his deſtruction would be the conſequence.

Atahualpa had the patience to liſten attentively to his long jargon, which, by the miſerable manner in which Philippillo interpreted it, was rendered quite unintelligible. The little of it which he did underſtand awakened his aſtoniſhment; he however, collected himſelf, and anſwered calmly as follows.

"I am willing to become the friend and ally of the King of Spain, but by no means his vaſſal. Reſpecting the Pope, he certainly muſt be a ſingular man, to think of giving that away which is not his own. I ſhall not change my religion for any other, as it appears to me more reaſonable to worſhip the immortal Sun, than the God of the chriſtians, who, according to your own confeſſion, died upon a croſs. As to the other myſterious opinions which the Prieſt has related to me, I do not at all underſtand

ſtand them. I ſhould, however, wiſh to know how he became acquainted with them."

"By means of this book," replied the Prieſt, preſenting him with the Breviary.

The *Inca* examined the book in every direction, held it to his ear, ſmiled, and ſaid, throwing it away in diſguſt, "It does not ſay a ſingle word!" This enraged the inhuman Prieſt. He turned, raving to the Spaniards, and cried out with a loud voice, "Revenge, Chriſtians! Revenge. You ſee the word of God is deſpiſed! Riſe and deſtroy this dog, who dares to tread the word of God under foot!"

How do you feel, children, at hearing theſe horrid words from the mouth of a Prieſt? Thank God, thoſe melancholy times, in which religion was thus degraded by the people who pretended to be its ſervants, are paſt, and thanks to the philanthropiſts of the preſent day, that they have exerted their enlightened underſtandings in ſuppreſſing this dreadful ſpirit of perſecution, and in its place have endeavoured to ſpread mild and tolerating principles in every part of the world.

Immediately upon the command being given by the revengeful Prieſt, Pizarro gave the ſignal of attack to his people, who had hitherto been with difficulty reſtrained from laying

ing hands upon the rich booty which preſented itſelf before them. The drums ſuddenly began to beat, the fifes blew, and——the cannon and muſkets were fired upon the crowd of aſtoniſhed Peruvians. The cavalry, at the ſame moment, advanced from their ambuſh, and Pizarro, at the head of the infantry, attacked the corps which ſurrounded the *Inca*. Fancy to yourſelves the terror and amazement of this unfortunate Prince and his ſubjects, when they beheld the irreſiſtible force of the cavalry, and the horrible effects of the artillery and ſmall arms, and that at a moment ſo unexpected! The nobles, alone, ſtepped forward in defence of their King. The others all took flight, and great numbers fell by the ſword, or were trod to death by the cavalry.

Pizarro, in the mean time, penetrated to the *Inca*'s palanquin, ſeized the betrayed monarch by the arm, tore him from his ſeat, and dragged him towards his quarters. The few brave men who had ventured to defend him were ſlain; the others, who endeavoured to ſave themſelves by flight, were treated in the moſt ſhocking manner; and all that were overtaken were ſlain without mercy. The maſſacre continued till the evening. Upwards of four thouſand Peruvians, amongſt whom were many women and children, remained on the field,

whilſt, on the other hand, not one of the murderers received the ſlighteſt wound, except Pizarro himſelf, whoſe hand was a little bruiſed by one of his own men, at the time he ſeized the *Inca*. As long as the maſſacre continued, the inhuman Prieſt did not ceaſe to inflame their rage, by telling them "that they ſhould not cut, but thruſt, ſo that the wounds they made might be deeper and more dangerous."

Moth. Shame on that wretched monſter!

Fath. In order to carry the horror of this dreadful day to its higheſt pitch, the Spaniards, after having collected the ſpoil, ſpent the enſuing night in the moſt ſavage revelry and brutiſh enjoyment. The following morning they took poſſeſſion of the Peruvian camp, in which they found a very large quantity of gold and ſilver utenſils and ornaments, the value of which was ſo great as to exceed even the extravagant expectations of theſe avaricious marauders.

John. Well, now I ſhould think they would be ſatisfied?

Fath. Do you think ſo? The nature of the paſſions, in that caſe, muſt have been entirely changed. The more they are pampered, the more do they increaſe in ſtrength; the more rapacious, in general, do they become after new gratifications. This, alas! was preciſely the

the caſe in the inſtance before us. The more booty fell into the bloody hands of theſe robbers, the more did they want, the higher did their expectations riſe, and the more deſperate and inhuman did they become in the choice of the means to fulfil their extravagant expectations.

But to-day we will hear no more of the enormities, of which theſe wretches were yet guilty. We have already witneſſed too many, therefore let the reſt remain till to-morrow.

TALE X.

ON the following day, when the father was about to begin his tale, as uſual, one of the leſſer children, I know not which, ſtarted the queſtion,

"Why Providence had permitted the treacherous and inhuman Spaniards to invade *Peru?*" "Yes, who can tell that?" ſaid James.

"No one," replied the Father; "for who can fathom the unſearchable ways of Providence?"

"But, ſaid Eliza, when you told us about Cortes, we could clearly perceive why God permitted the Mexican empire to be deſtroyed."

Geo. Yes, becauſe they were devoted to ſuch abominable idolatry, by which multitudes of human beings were ſacrificed.

Matth. But this was not the caſe with the Peruvians?

Nic. No, they were ſuch good people!

Fred. Aye,

Fred. Aye, ſo good—

Charles. Can you, then, Father, give us no reaſon at all, why the Almighty permitted the Spaniards to come hither?

Fath. I have frequently told you, children, that it is as vain as it is reprehenſible, for ſhort ſighted mortals to arrogate to themſelves the office of judging of the deſigns of Infinite Wiſdom. How is it poſſible that we, whoſe views are neceſſarily confined to the preſent moment, and are, at beſt, extremely partial; how is it poſſible that we ſhould have any pretenſions to determine why He, who ſurveys the paſt, preſent, and future, at a glance, conducts himſelf thus, and not otherwiſe, towards his creatures? It is, however, permitted us, under a due conſciouſneſs of our own limited diſcernment, to reflect upon theſe ſubjects; and to endeavour thus to diſcover the benevolent deſigns of our common father, in his dealings with mankind. This we will ſtrive to do at preſent; ſatisfied, if we are able to collect but a ſingle ray of light to direct our imperfect judgment, amidſt the ſacred darkneſs by which the ways of Providence are inveloped.

But I muſt firſt remind you, children, of two important truths, which will aſſiſt in directing our reflections upon this ſubject,

Firſt, " *The Almighty often permits a leſſer evil, in order to prevent a greater :*"

Secondly, " *He ſometimes permits evil, in order to produce a greater good.*"

Let us examine whether both theſe caſes have not occurred in the events now under conſideration. I have already ſhewn you, that the Peruvians, at the time the Spaniards invaded their country, had begun to degenerate, and that in no ſmall degree. Their Kings had trampled upon the laws, they were become ambitious, avaricious, and cruel; and there can be no doubt but that their example had had a pernicious effect on the morals of their ſubjects. Now, might not the Almighty have foreſeen that this degeneracy would rapidly increaſe, till, at length, it would end in the moſt dreadful enormities? Suppoſe he foreſaw that theſe, hitherto, well-diſpoſed people, by degrees, would become like ſavage and ferocious animals, and would deſtroy not only themſelves, but the neighbouring nations. If we call to mind the cruelty of which Atahualpa was guilty, in cauſing the whole race of *Incas* to be deſtroyed, though they were not chargeable with a ſingle crime; this ſuppoſition will become highly probable, and the deſtruction of the Peruvian empire would then repreſent one of thoſe caſes, in which God, in his infinite

nite wiſdom, *permits a leſſer evil to take place, in order to prevent a greater.*

But let us direct our attention, principally, to the effects which the conqueſt of *Peru* has had, and may ſtill have upon other parts of the globe, ſo that we may the better determine whether the evil of which the Spaniards were the authors, has not been already, or may be, at ſome future period, overbalanced by the good ariſing from it.

I will mention only two of the productions of this country; which, till the conqueſt of it, were unknown in every other part of the world, and are now become ſuch valuable bleſſings to millions of our fellow creatures. I mean *potatoes* and *the bark.*

Fred. What! did potatoes come originally from *Peru?*

Fath. They were, in fact, brought to us from *Virginia*; but *Peru*, and particularly the fertile province of *Quito*, is their native ſoil, from whence they were tranſplanted by Europeans to other parts of America, and were, at length, introduced into Europe.

Now, children, reflect, how many thouſands of human beings are at preſent ſupported by this root! How many thouſands may hereafter be ſupported by it! How nutritive, wholeſome, and pleaſant the food it affords us!

Reflect

Reflect on theſe circumſtances, and you muſt acknowledge that the conqueſt of *Peru*, by means of which this ineſtimable nutriment has been ſpread throughout the whole world, was, in this point of view, a bleſſing to mankind.

And then again, *the bark*. What multitudes of people owe their recovery from fevers to the conqueſt of the Peruvian empire. By *its* means, what multitudes of weak emaciated invalids have been reſtored to health and ſtrength! This, therefore, is another valuable conſequence of the conqueſt of that country, the benefit of which extends to every other.

Eliza. How does the bark grow, father?

Fath. It is the bark of a tree which grows in Peru, deſigned, apparently, by the great Creator for the ſole purpoſe of affording mankind ſo valuable a medicine; for it bears nothing but leaves, and a flower reſembling our hyacinth. Its bark, however, renders it extremely valuable. There has been a time when a pound of it coſt twenty guineas*.

* The tree producing this bark, is called Quinquina, or Cinchona; it grows very lofty; its trunk frequently meaſures, in circumference, as much as four or five feet.—It is a native of Peru, growing moſt abundantly on a long chain of mountains, extending to the north and ſouth of Loxa. It is ſaid that the uſe of the bark was firſt learned from the following circumſtance. Some Cinchona trees being thrown by

Thos. Dear me! if one had but a foreſt of ſuch trees!

Fath. Aye, then you might have the ſatisfaction of relieving the ſick without any return.

by the winds into a pool of water, lay there till the water became ſo bitter that every body refuſed to drink it.—However, one of the neighbouring Indians, urged by thirſt, during a fever, drank of this water, becauſe no other could be had. Obſerving that he ſoon recovered, he related the circumſtance, and others, induced to try it, were likewiſe cured. On this, enquiry was made, and it was found that the water owed its virtue to the trees; and ſoon afterwards it was diſcovered that the bark alone poſſeſſed the medicinal quality. About the year 1638 a Spaniſh ſoldier, quartered in an Indian's houſe, being ſeized with an ague; his landlord, moved with compaſſion, cured him with the bark, and the ſoldier, in his turn, afterwards, adminiſtered it, with effect, to others. At length the Vice Queen, wife of the Count de Cinchon, then Viceroy of Peru, was ſeized with an intermitting fever; this ſoldier cured her alſo—hence the name Cinchona and Comitiſſe. On the recovery of the Counteſs, ſhe diſtributed a large quantity of this bark to the Jeſuits, in whoſe hands it acquired ſtill greater reputation; and by them it was firſt introduced into Europe, and thence called Jeſuits bark—Pulvis patrum—and alſo Cardinal de Lugo's Powder—becauſe that charitable prelate bought a large quantity of it, at a great expence, for the uſe of the religious poor at Rome. It was made a great ſecret of by the Jeſuits, until Louis 14th, purchaſed it at a very high price, and thereupon made it known to the public, when its uſe ſoon became general, and by way of eminence it is called—THE BARK.

T.

Fred.

Fred. I would cure every one with it, without taking a farthing.

Fath. That is, ſuppoſing yourſelf a perſon of independent circumſtances, otherwiſe you certainly might take money from thoſe who could afford it.

Fred. Yes, from thoſe who were quite rich.

Fath. And then, if you ſhould have the good fortune to get rich by it yourſelf, you would have it in your power to relieve the poor. But let us proceed.

You perceive, children, that, in this caſe, as indeed in every other, *Providence permitted evil, that good might come.* I have, it is true, given only two inſtances by way of illuſtration. But how many may not daily be adduced of the munificence of the Creator? How many may not futurity unfold? Who knows to what a ſtate of improvement America may yet arrive, when it ſhall have ſhaken off the yoke of European oppreſſion; improvements it would never have attained had not this yoke been impoſed for a time? To me, at leaſt, it appears every day more and more probable, that this oppreſſed hemiſphere will one day become the ſeat of liberty, toleration, ſcience, and happineſs.

But let us return to our priſoner. His firſt feelings, from ſuch an unexpected inſtance of treachery,

treachery, muſt have been conſternation and aſtoniſhment; his next diſtreſs, from the ſudden annihilation of his power, as well as of all his comforts. Theſe feelings, however, did not prevent his ſtudying the diſpoſition of the men who had betrayed him, in order to learn by what motive their inhuman ſouls were governed. He ſoon diſcovered, that avarice was their ruling paſſion; and on this circumſtance he founded a plan for his releaſe.

The room in which he was confined was twenty-two feet long and ſixteen wide. The *Inca* offered to fill it as high as he could reach with golden veſſels, as the price of his ranſom. This was, indeed, a weighty propoſal. It was immediately accepted; Pizzaro drew a line on the walls, at the height to which the room was to be filled, and the *Inca* diſpatched meſſengers to Cuſco, Quito, and other places, with orders to collect together the ranſom agreed upon: and ſo great was the reverence in which the people held their King, that the will of the priſoner, Atahualpa, was as ſacred to them as if he had been at liberty. They began to bring in a vaſt quantity of gold from every quarter, and the hope of ſoon ſeeing their ſovereign releaſed from his confinement, left no room for conſideration how they ſhould get rid of theſe infatuated ſtrangers, who, after the

treachery

treachery of which they had been guilty, did not at all heſitate to over-run the country in ſmall parties.

The collecting of the gold, in the mean time, did not proceed with alacrity equal to the greedy expectations of the Spaniards. The *Inca* made an excuſe, on account of the great diſtance of ſome of the places from whence it was to be brought. Cuſco, for inſtance, being more than five hundred miles from Caxamalca, and the road extremely bad. In order to convince Pizarro that he was able to fulfil the agreement, he propoſed to him to ſend ſome of his people to the ſpot, that they might form their own opinion; and perceiving that they heſitated to go ſo far into the interior of the country, he ſaid, ſmiling, "What are you afraid of? Have you not me, my wives and children in your power? And are not we ſufficient pledges that no one will do you an injury?" Upon this, Sotto offered to undertake this long journey, in company with another Spaniard, named Varco; and the *Inca* requeſted that they would take one of his own palanquins, in order that his ſubjects might ſhew them the greater reſpect.

They accordingly began their journey. About ſixty miles from Caxamalca they fell in with

with ſome of Atahualpa's troops, who were conducting his brother, Huaſcar, priſoner. He, hearing who it was that was paſſing in the palanquin, expreſſed a wiſh to ſpeak with them. It was granted, and he took this opportunity of repreſenting to the two Spaniards, in what manner his brother had injured him, and requeſted them to take up his cauſe, and ſee him reſtored to his rights. The ranſom being mentioned which his brother had engaged to pay; he offered three times that quantity of gold, if they would eſpouſe his cauſe. He ſaid, he would not only fill the room with veſſels of gold, up to the line marked on the walls, but up to the very ceiling, which was three times higher. "My brother, ſaid he, will be under the neceſſity of ſtripping the temple of Cuſco, in order to fulfil his promiſe; but I am in poſſeſſion of all the treaſures and precious ſtones which my father left at his death." And this, in fact, is ſaid not to have been a mere boaſt; for, according to hiſtorians, he had cauſed theſe treaſures to be buried, and afterwards killed all the perſons who were employed in this work, that there might not be a poſſibility of the ſecret being betrayed to his brother.

Geo. Who knows but they may be ſtill concealed in the bowels of the earth?

Fath. It is very poſſible. The two Spaniards, holding themſelves bound to follow exactly the inſtructions they had received from the general, proceeded on their journey.

Huaſcar's attendants, in the mean time, informed Atahualpa of what they had heard, which occaſioned him no ſmall degree of anxiety. He trembled leſt his brother's offer ſhould be made known to Pizarro, before he had obtained his releaſe; and for fear of loſing, in that caſe, both his liberty and his crown for ever, he gave ſecret orders to have his brother aſſaſſinated. His will was immediately carried into execution; Huaſcar was aſſaſſinated; and it is ſaid that, in his laſt moments, he pronounced, with great firmneſs, theſe prophetic words: "My reign has been but ſhort; but the traitor, who, although my vaſſal, thus diſpoſes of my life, will not reign longer than I have." We ſhall ſoon hear whether this prediction was fulfilled.

Sotto and Varco, in the mean time, proceeded on their journey. They were every where received with the ſame reſpect and veneration, which the people were accuſtomed to pay to their ſovereign and to their Gods. Thus, at length, they arrived at the place of their deſtination, where their aſtoniſhment was excited by the immenſe quantity of gold and ſilver which they found

found in the *Inca*'s palace, and the temple of the ſun. So much was their avarice excited by the appearance of ſuch great treaſures, that they inſiſted upon having theſe ſacred buildings immediately ſtripped of their ornaments. The Peruvians, however, trembled at their temerity; and repreſented to them, that it was not neceſſary to commit ſacrilege in order to furniſh the ranſom for their ſovereign. But it was to no purpoſe! The preſumptuous Spaniards tore down the plates of gold, with which the walls of the temple were ornamented, whilſt the aſtoniſhed Peruvians ſtood ſilent and afflicted ſpectators of ſo daring a robbery. Such was the veneration and alarm which ſo ſmall a number of European marauders could create in the minds of a whole nation!

In the mean time, the welcome news was brought, that Almagro was arrived, with a conſiderable reinforcement, and had caſt anchor before St. Michael. From fear leſt theſe new comers ſhould expect an equal ſhare of the booty with thoſe who had acquired it, ſhould they find it not yet divided; a determination was formed, that the partition ſhould be made immediately, though the quantity of gold which Atahualpa had promiſed, was not yet completed. Accordingly, after having ſet apart ſome of the moſt curious articles, as a preſent for the

Emperor, the remainder was melted down, that it might be run into a form more convenient for carriage; and, as though they had been about to perform an act of piety, St. James's day was fixed upon for the performance of this ceremony, which was opened with a prayer. From this circumſtance we may again diſcover, that theſe infatuated and ſuperſtitious people had not the leaſt idea that they were committing ſin, in plundering and maltreating the poor Indians; but, on the contrary, they even perſuaded themſelves, that in ſo doing they were performing a pious and acceptable ſervice to the Almighty. Such is the power of ſuperſtition to blind the underſtanding!

A fifth of the ſpoil, as uſual, was ſet apart for the Emperor, and a hundred thouſand *peſos* for Almagro. Pizarro's brothers, and the other officers, then received each his ſhare, according to his rank. The remainder left for each man was, for the cavalry eight thouſand, and for the infantry four thouſand *peſos*. Some hiſtorians make it even more than this.

Pet. How much is a *peſo*?

Fath. A *peſo*, or a piece of eight, if I am not miſtaken, was at that time worth eight ſilver *reals*; and that, according to our money, would be ſomething more than four ſhillings. If

then

then you recollect that ten ſhillings were, at that time, worth as much as one hundred now, you will readily conceive what effect the ſudden acquiſition of ſo large a ſum of money muſt have had upon the minds of theſe robbers! Moſt of them now wiſhed themſelves at home, that they might enjoy what they had acquired; and Pizarro apprehended that he ſhould be under the neceſſity of granting their requeſt. He reflected that people, who were longing for a life of eaſe, were ill calculated for carrying on his enterprize with ſucceſs; and, moreover, he was convinced that the ſight of the riches they had acquired, would induce plenty of his countrymen to enliſt under his command.

Almagro was now arrived at Caxamalca with his army, and though the ſhare of the booty ſet apart for him and his companions, was far from him being inconſiderable, he could not conceal his anger, nor his troops ſuppreſs their jealouſy, that Pizarro and his comrades ſhould have divided the booty ſo unfairly. This gave riſe to reflections and quarrelings, which might have ſoon ended in blood, had not Pizarro, by promiſes and preſents, appeaſed their diſcontent.

In vain did the poor *Inca* ſupplicate the fulfilment of the engagement, although, on his part,

the ſtipulated quantity of gold had been delivered. The inhuman notion which, in thoſe days, generally prevailed, namely, that the Americans were a ſpecies of animals, between men and brutes, upon whom injuries might be practiſed, without any violation of juſtice, had taken poſſeſſion of the minds of Pizarro and Almagro; inſtead, therefore, of fulfilling their engagement, they treated the poor Prince with greater neglect and indifference than ever. Ferdinand Pizarro is the only one who ſeems to have had ſome kind of fellow-feeling for him, and to have endeavoured to render his ſituation more tolerable, by the kind attention which he paid to him.

But even of this comfort he muſt be deprived; for Ferdinand was now appointed to return to Spain, with thoſe who had received their diſcharge, to carry over the Emperor's part of the ſpoil; and, at the ſame time, to give him an account of the progreſs of the enterprize. This appointment filled the *Inca*'s ſoul with ſorrow. Upon ſeeing his only protector on the point of departure, he ſaid to him, "Captain, art thou going to leave me? I am then ruined. The fat man, and he with one eye, will certainly kill me when thou art gone." By the man with one eye he meant Almagro,

and

and the fat man was one Alfonſus de Requelme, who was imperial treaſurer. Probably he had received the ſevereſt treatment from theſe perſons.

Charles. O, Father! I hope they will not kill him!

Fath. We will hope for the beſt; and—— ſeeing that we cannot render him any aſſiſtance, we will leave the unfortunate Prince to his fate, until to-morrow.

TALE

TALE XI.

ON the following day the children were ſeated, in anxious expectation, about the fate of Atahualpa. The dejected countenance, with which the father entered the little circle, promiſed nothing pleaſing. All of them were ſilent; the father began.——

Many circumſtances combined to render the *Inca* a very troubleſome priſoner to the Spaniards. Almagro and his ſoldiers were apprehenſive that, as long as he was living, Pizarro and his army would lay claim to all the treaſures that might be brought, under the pretext of his ranſom. Pizarro, on his part, thought himſelf inſulted by him in the following occurrence. There was not any of the European arts, with which Atahualpa was ſo much pleaſed, as thoſe of writing and reading. The eaſe with which it was poſſible, by theſe means, to communicate ideas to one another, excited his aſtoniſhment. He was doubtful whether this art was natural to the Spaniards, or acquired. In order to obviate this difficulty, he

he requeſted one of the ſoldiers, who ſtood guard over him, to write the name of their God upon his thumb nail, which was immediately complied with. He then preſented his thumb to every one who came into his preſence, aſking, what name that was? And, to his great ſurprize, he found all agreed in their pronunciation of it. At length Pizarro paid him a viſit, and Atahualpa, in like manner, requeſted him, alſo, to read what was written upon his thumb nail; but the poor knight, who had been brought up a ſwineherd, had not, in his youth, learnt to read and write. He was, therefore, under the neceſſity of acknowledging his ignorance. From that moment the *Inca* ſeemed to deſpiſe him, as a perſon of no education; being convinced that the art was acquired, and that thoſe who did not poſſeſs it muſt be perſons of low birth and breeding.

Pizarro could not bear the idea of being deſpiſed by a native of America; or, according to the notions of thoſe days, by a being who was but half human. He ſought, therefore, an opportunity of avenging this inſult with the blood of his priſoner; and he found it, alas! but too ſoon.

The wretched interpreter, Philippillo, who now began to act a part far above his low origin,

gin, at length became ſo audacious, as to form the reſolution of marrying one of the virgins of the ſun, who was a wife of the *Inca*; but he well knew, whilſt Atahualpa was living, it would be impoſſible for him to accompliſh his deſign. The villain, therefore, began to lay a plan to get this obſtacle out of the way. He pretended to have diſcovered, that Atahualpa was taking ſecret meaſures for the aſſaſſination of the Spaniards; and that, at certain places, a great number of armed Indians were aſſembled to carry this plan into execution.

So ſerious an accuſation certainly required inveſtigation: but it was ſufficient for the barbarians, who thirſted for the blood of the *Inca*, to have nothing more than a plauſible pretext, *by which their inhuman conduct might obtain ſome ſemblance of juſtice*. They ſeemed to act, it is true, as if they wiſhed to afford the accuſed an opportunity of making his own defence; and appointed a tribunal, before which he was brought, to anſwer to the accuſations of Philippillo. But, as every thing which he advanced, in proof of his innocence, muſt of neceſſity paſs through the lips of his accuſers, who, of courſe, would give it what appearance they thought proper; it may be readily conceived, that the whole trial was nothing but an inhuman farce, reſorted to only as a means of preventing

preventing future enquiries into their conduct. Nevertheleſs, it is with much pleaſure that I can inform you, there were ſeveral, even of Pizarro's comrades, who earneſtly deprecated the bloody deed which was reſolved upon, and exerted all their abilities to reſcue the unfortunate *Inca*. But it was to no purpoſe! They were comparatively few in number; they were out-voted, and the *Inca*——was condemned to die!

Pizarro had the cruel ſatisfaction of conveying the ſentence to him. The *Inca* gave vent to a flood of tears, threw himſelf in the poſture of a ſupplicant, and begged for mercy. He affirmed his innocence; lamented, in the moſt affecting language, the treachery which the bearded men had practiſed towards him, ſince they had firſt accepted of a ranſom, and were then determined to deprive him of his life. At length he requeſted Pizarro, if he could not confide in him, to ſend him to the King of Spain, whom he promiſed to preſent with a large quantity of the precious metals.

He now burſt again into a flood of tears; and Pizarro——O! the cold-hearted, treacherous, inhuman barbarian!—anſwered, with the inſenſibility of a fiend, that "his ſentence had been pronounced, and could not, on any account, be revoked." He then ordered ſome Moors,

Moors, whom he had brought with him, as the inſtruments of his cruelty, to lead him away. His commands were obeyed, and the unfortunate Atahualpa—was ſtrangled.

Some. Shame on that deteſtible Pizarro!

Mother. Shame on him, indeed! But, children, do you not perceive here, again, the juſt hand of the Almighty, who permits the ſame calamity to overtake Atahualpa, which he inflicted upon his own brother, and the whole family of the *Incas?*

Some. Yes, that is true.

Mother. Thus does Providence frequently make uſe of the wicked, as the inſtruments of puniſhment to the wicked.

James. Yes; but that does not at all juſtify Pizarro. Who made him Atahualpa's judge?

Mother. No one, certainly; and I am far from wiſhing, that you ſhould underſtand my obſervation, as affording any excuſe for his conduct. I only ſeized this opportunity of remarking to you, that vice, as well as virtue, commonly meets its own reward, even in this life.

Fath. We ſhall meet with many examples, in proof of that obſervation, in the courſe of my hiſtory. Nor will the murder of Atahualpa go unpuniſhed; for, I can aſſure you, that all thoſe who were concerned in his death came, them-

themſelves to a ſimilar end. But I will not anticipate! Let us follow the chain of incidents as they occur.

However, before I proceed, I muſt mention one circumſtance, which attended the execution of Atahualpa; from which you may diſcover how nearly extravagant zeal in religion, and extreme cruelty, are allied. The ſame contemptible prieſt, who firſt gave the ſignal for the arreſt of the *Inca*, and the aſſaſſination of ſo many innocent Peruvians—Valverde, not only voluntarily ſigned the death warrant of this unfortunate Prince, but attended him to the place of execution; in order——Oh, the hypocritical knave!——in order to comfort him, and convert him to the chriſtian religion. Atahualpa's ſentence was, that he ſhould be burnt alive. Valverde aſſured him his puniſhment ſhould be mitigated, provided he would accept the chriſtian faith; and the poor half-exhauſted Prince appeared willing to comply with any thing which the prieſt might propoſe to him. He was, accordingly, chriſtened, and immediately afterwards he was ſtrangled—this being all the mitigation which they choſe to make in his puniſhment.

Atahualpa left one ſon and two brothers. The former, being ſtill a child, Pizarro reſolved to appoint him ſucceſſor to his father; not

with any view of doing him juſtice, but that he might make uſe of his name, in ſubjugating his people. The relations of this child were, at that time, at Quito, under the protection of a Mexican chief, called Cuminagui. Atahualpa, in his laſt moments, ſent a meſſenger to this perſon, recommending his family to his care; and the corpſe of the *Inca* was alſo conveyed to him by a few of his faithful ſubjects, that it might be interred with the uſual pomp and ceremony. Cuminagui, however, treated the confidence which his maſter had placed in him with the baſeſt ingratitude. He cauſed all his relatives, who had been committed to his care, to be ſtrangled; and having ordered a funeral proceſſion for the purpoſe of collecting together thoſe of his ſubjects, who were moſt attached to their murdered ſovereign, he cauſed them all to be aſſaſſinated. This is another inſtance of the depraved ſtate of ſociety in Peru at that time; and there can be little doubt, that the prevalence of treachery, cruelty, and injuſtice would have proved the deſtruction of the ſtate, had not the Spaniards interfered.

In the mean time, a brother of Huaſcar, named Paul, who was then at Cuſco, was choſen Inca: this, however, was nothing more than a pretence, for the individual who propoſed him, had, at the very time, like Cuminagui, baſely

baſely determined to ſet himſelf upon the throne. His name was Quiſquiz. The chiefs of other provinces, alſo, laid claim to the throne; and confuſion, treachery, and revolt, every where prevailed.

This diſtracted ſtate of the country was highly pleaſing to Pizarro, for he well knew with how much greater eaſe he might ſubjugate them. Not to loſe any advantage, ariſing from this circumſtance, he reſolved to march, immediately, towards Cuſco, the capital. On his way thither, the young Prince, whom he had reſerved as an inſtrument of his ambition, died: this, however, made no alteration in his plans; in fact, he had little riſk to run in this expedition; for the confuſion, throughout the whole empire, was now become ſo general, and the reinforcements he had received from Panama were ſo conſiderable, that he had every reaſon to calculate upon the happy iſſue of his enterprize. Quiſquiz, it is true, had aſſembled a conſiderable body of forces, and ventured to oppoſe the progreſs of the Spaniards; but we have already ſeen how unequal the largeſt ſwarms of theſe Americans were, to make a ſtand againſt the tactics of a few European veterans. Every battle ended in the moſt dreadful ſlaughter of them, whilſt only here and there a Spaniard

was ſlightly wounded; and it happened but very ſeldom that any of them fell. Pizarro, of courſe, arrived ſafe at Cuſco.

The booty they found in this capital was immenſe. It even ſurpaſſed, in value, the enormous ranſom paid by Atahualpa, notwithſtanding conſiderable quantities had been conveyed away by the natives, on the approach of the enemy. The conſequence was, that the Spaniards, themſelves, began to ſet leſs value upon the gold, which they acquired ſo eaſily, and obtained in ſuch quantities. The common ſoldiers gamed with each other for ſums which potentates would have thought large. A pair of cotton trowſers frequently coſt thirty *peſos*, a pair of boots as much, and a horſe four or five hundred ducats. Theſe prices continued for ſome time afterwards in Peru.

The joy which Pizarro felt, on this occaſion, was embittered by a misfortune which occurred to ſome of his companions, during the march they had lately made, and which, perhaps, they might attribute to their own miſconduct alone. Some of his people, in one of the ſkirmiſhes with the Peruvians, had fallen, alive, into their hands. They were taken to one of Atahualpa's brothers, called Titu-Autache, to receive their ſentence; ſome of them were immediately

mediately recognized as having aſſiſted in the execution of the Inca, and others, as having endeavoured to prevent it. Titu-Autache, like an equitable judge, ſet the latter at liberty, and loaded them with preſents; but the former he ordered to be ſtrangled, upon the ſame ſcaffold on which his unfortunate brother loſt his life.

In the mean time an event took place in another quarter of the Peruvian empire, which greatly haſtened its entire ſubjugation.

Benalcazar being left at St. Michael, by Pizarro, with a ſmall force, and hearing of the ſucceſs of the expedition againſt Cuſco, began to be diſcontended that he ſhould be doomed to tireſome inactivity, whilſt his comrades were acquiring laurels and gold in abundance. He, therefore, reſolved to make another attack upon Quito, the capital of the province of that name; and Cuminagui having, as we have already ſeen, made himſelf Governor of this place; his plan was to ſeize upon his perſon. A body of recruits arriving juſt at this time from Panama, enabled him to proſecute his intentions. He accordingly left a ſmall detachment at Saint Michael, and began his march.

The road was long, and extremely fatiguing; they were obliged to ford rivers, to

penetrate through the thickeſt woods, climb rough and pathleſs mountains, and wade through marſhy vallies, where they were in danger, every ſtep they advanced, of being ſwallowed up in the ſwamps. But it was in vain that dangers of this kind oppoſed people, whoſe thirſt after riches and fame knew no limits. They ſurmounted every obſtacle, ſeveral times defeated Cuminagui, at the head of the Peruvian army, and made themſelves maſters of Quito, in which they hoped to find the remainder of Atahualpa's treaſures.

In this expectation they were diſappointed, for the whole town had been ſtripped of almoſt every valuable, the inhabitants having ſecreted whatever they could. They had, therefore, ſuffered all the hardſhips of their march for nothing.

About this time another perſon made his appearance, with whom we had an opportunity of becoming acquainted ſome time back. It was Alvarado.

Some. O! He who ſerved under Cortes in Mexico.

Fath. The ſame. This gallant officer had received from Cortes the regency of the province of Guatimala, as a reward for his ſervices, which province you may find here, [*pointing to*

to the Map] under Tabaſco, upon the South Sea. He had here heard of the progreſs of Pizarro's expedition againſt Peru, and being himſelf of a fiery reſtleſs diſpoſition, always in ſearch of new warlike expeditions, he reſolved alſo to go to Peru, and there ſhare the dangers and honors of his countrymen. His great renown procured him ſo many plundering adherents, that he found himſelf immediately at the head of five hundred men ready to embark, amongſt whom were two hundred people of property, who were enabled to purchaſe their own horſes.

He landed at Puerto Viejo, a harbour which you may find upon our Map, rather to the South of the Equator. From this place he directed his march directly up the country, towards Quito. A more intricate road cannot be found in all South America. Every difficulty which Pizarro and his companions had experienced, at different times, were here combined; and indeed it is ſcarcely credible that human nature ſhould ſuſtain ſuch complicated miſery, as hiſtorians inform us, they really did. Hunger obliged them to kill and eat their horſes, and they had, frequently, no other means

means of quenching their thirſt, than by licking the dew from the herbs and plants. They found the atmoſphere upon the mountains, over which they were obliged to climb, ſo extremely cold, that ſixty Spaniards loſt their lives in conſequence of it. In the lower ground an inconvenience, if poſſible, ſtill greater awaited them; for here the wind brought ſuch a quantity of aſhes, from the volcanoes in the vicinity of Quito, that they were almoſt continually invelloped in fiery clouds, which nearly ſuffocated them. Notwithſtanding all theſe difficulties, Alvarado penetrated to the walls of Quito, which had at that time juſt fallen into the hands of Benalcazar.

Here we will let him reſt a little, from the fatigues of his toilſome march. To-morrow I will inform you what kind of reception he met with from his countrymen.

TALE

TALE XII.

Fath. BENALCAZAR, who had lately been joined by Almagro and his troops, heard of the approach of an European army with no ſmall degree of uneaſineſs. The real views of Alvarado were, at that time, entirely unknown to him; and conſequently they knew not whether they were to receive him as a friend or an enemy.

They reſolved, however, to go out and meet him. Seven of the cavalry were ſent out to reconnoitre, but, unfortunately, they were ſurrounded by Alvarado's army, and made priſoners. They were brought before the General, who was ſatisfied with merely aſking them a few queſtions reſpecting the number and condition of their forces, and having treated them in a friendly manner, ſet them at liberty, without any meſſage, whatever, to their commander. By this conduct, Benalcazar and Almagro were confirmed ſtill more in their ſuſpicions,

picions, and began to make preparations for hoſtilities.

Philippillo, whoſe character we have before had an opportunity of learning, ever prepared for any mean and villainous action, which promiſed him the leaſt advantage, on this occaſion reſolved upon a new piece of treachery, by which he hoped to promote his own intereſt. He went over to Alvarado, and offered his ſervices to this general, engaging not only to deliver Almagro into his hands, but to make him maſter, in a very ſhort time, of the whole country. Alvarado, however, was too honorable to accept of ſuch an offer. The plans of this villain, therefore, were for once diſconcerted.

In the mean time, both armies continued to advance, till they came within ſight of each other. They then halted, and each of them waited ſome time in expectation that the other would make ſome friendly overtures, or commence hoſtilities; but both parties had too much pride to be the firſt to offer an amicable explanation, and a battle would in all probability have enſued, had not a perſon of good ſenſe, who was no ſoldier, but a lawyer, interpoſed, and adviſed a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities for four and twenty hours, in which time an adjuſtment might take place. This propoſal was acceeded

to,

to, and a mutual good understanding immediately ensued. Alvarado was promised a hundred thousand *pesos*, as an indemnification for the expence he had been at in fitting out this expedition, and, in consideration of this sum, entered into an agreement to return to his former residence, and on no account, in future, to interfere in Peruvian affairs. He succeeded also in obtaining pardon for the faithless Philippillo, who would have received no more than his due, had he been hung upon the first tree that offered itself. The measure of his wickedness, however, was not yet full.

Let us now cast another glance upon the unfortunate Peruvians. Titu Autache, a brother of Atahualpa, whom I mentioned yesterday, was the legal heir to the throne. He, however, being dead, the right of reigning devolved on another brother, named Manco. This man resolved to go immediately to Cusco, and consult with the *Apu*, a title which the Peruvians, in their language, gave Pizarro. His friends endeavoured to dissuade him from his purpose, and advised him to assert his rights by force of arms, and oblige the *Apu* to acknowledge the justice of his claim to the throne of Peru. They represented to him, that these white barbarians could not be trusted, and that there

there was a probability of his meeting with the ſame fate as his brother Atahualpa. Manco, however, rejected this prudent advice, for his native generoſity, rendered him incapable of conceiving, how there could be any thing to fear from people, amongſt whom he was going with friendly intentions. He accordingly went to Cuſco, and Pizarro, in this inſtance, had honor enough not to abuſe the confidence placed in him. He received the Inca with great attention, and preſented him with a red ribbon, which is the Peruvian badge of royalty.

Alvarado, wiſhing to ſee Pizarro before his return, ſet off, in company with Almagro and Benalcazar, towards Quito. They had ſome warm ſkirmiſhes with Quiſquiz upon the road, in which fourteen Spaniards were killed and fifteen wounded. When, at length, they approached the town, to which this chief had retreated with the remains of his army; he found himſelf reduced to ſuch a ſtrait, that he knew not what courſe to take. Some of his officers were of opinion, that it would be better to ſue for peace; ſo great, however, was his enmity againſt the invaders of his country, that he threatened with death, any one who ſhould dare to give ſuch advice again. Others, therefore,

fore, adviſed him to riſk a deciſive battle, and as he rejected this opinion alſo, one of his captains became ſo exaſperated, that he inſtantly ran his ſpear through his body; whereupon the Peruvians immediately diſperſed, and the Spaniards entered Quito without oppoſition.

Pizarro having heard, in the mean time, of the arrival of Alvarado, and of the agreement that had taken place, and thinking it dangerous for ſo powerful a rival to come within ſight of the treaſures collected at Cuſco, reſolved to advance to meet him, that he might perform his promiſe of returning to Guatimala as ſoon as poſſible. When they met, he loaded him with civilities, with a view to flatter his pride, and not only paid him the hundred thouſand *peſos*, but voluntarily doubled this ſum, and accompanied the whole with ſeveral valuable ornaments and precious ſtones.

Moſt of Alvarado's men having entered into Pizarro's ſervice, he returned to his government at Guatimala; Pizarro, on the other hand, ſent forward his allies, whilſt he, himſelf, ſet off for the ſea coaſt, where a project, which he had in agitation, required his preſence; of this project I will ſoon give you ſome account. He recommended his friend Manco to the protection of his brothers, with whom he left him, adviſing them, at the ſame time, to treat with

kindneſs, any of the Peruvians who might ſubmit without oppoſition.

The project he had in contemplation, was to erect a town in the midſt of his conqueſts, which ſhould be the capital of his juriſdiction. For this purpoſe, he choſe a pleaſant ſpot, ſituated in a fertile valley, near the ſea coaſt, and upon the mouth of a river, called Kimar, but afterwards Lima; this place you may find upon the map, under the 13th degree ſouth latitude. He laid the firſt ſtone on the ſixth of January, and named it Los Royos, that is, the King's.

Geo. But it is not known now by that name?

Fath. Yes it is; only, however, in the Spaniſh ſtatutes. We have, of late years, read of the frequent deſtruction of this town by earthquakes. There is no place in the world where pomp and luxury are carried to ſuch a height as here. When a merchant's wife walks out, ſhe commonly has about her, lace and precious ſtones, to the amount of forty thouſand dollars. The building was carried on with ſuch diſpatch, that a town of conſiderable extent appeared to ſpring out of the ground. Pizarro ornamented it with a ſuperb palace, which he cauſed to be erected for himſelf; and his

his officers, following his example alſo, erected houſes, each in proportion to his rank.

Ferdinand Pizarro, in the mean time, had arrived in Spain, and delivered the immenſe treaſures of gold and ſilver, which, as a fifth of the whole, belonged to the Emperor, who participated in the aſtoniſhment of his ſubjects, at the acquiſition of ſuch wealth; and every one, both court and people, vied with each other in ſhewing their reſpect to Ferdinand. He was even knighted in the order of St. Jago, an honour which the oldeſt families of the nobility were proud of receiving. His brother Francis, and Almagro, were not forgotten. To the firſt the Emperor gave the title of Marquis, which was then nearly the ſame rank as Count with us, and he not only confirmed him in his government of Peru, but alſo gave him a diſtrict of country, on the ſouthern coaſt, which extended to the diſtance of ſeventy leagues. All theſe extenſive territories were mentioned in the imperial patent, ſent over to Pizarro, by the name of New Caſtile. Almagro alſo obtained the office of *Adelantado*, or vice governor, which had been promiſed him by Pizarro, as well as a territory of 200 leagues in length, to the ſouth of Pizarro's, but which was yet to be conquered.

John. What Chili?

Fath. In the imperial Patent it was called New Toledo, as the name of Chili was not, at that time, known.

The news of all theſe proceedings reached Peru, before Ferdinand himſelf returned; and what were the conſequences? They were ſuch as generally happen to man, after a courſe of good fortune, namely, arrogance, contumely, ſelfiſhneſs, and inattention.

The latter was no ſooner informed, that the ſouthern territories were allotted to him, as an independent government, than he immediately caſt his eyes upon Cuſco, the reſidence of the *Inca*, and aſſerted, that it was within the limits of his juriſdiction, and conſequently, that Pizarro muſt give it up to him. The inclination of the latter for conqueſt, being much increaſed by the honours which the Emperor had conferred upon him, he abſolutely denied his claim. Each of them became warm, jealouſy and envy incited them to perſiſt in maintaining what they conſidered as their rights. They were ſupported by numerous adherents, and the time ſeemed to be faſt approaching, when the Peruvians would be amuſed with a civil war among the Spaniards themſelves.

Fortunately, both commanders had too much regard for their reſpective forces, not to wiſh ſecretly that their diſpute might be amicably

cably adjuſted. Pizarro, accordingly, made overtures of peace, and Almagro's natural integrity prompted him to give ear to them. Pizarro's propoſals were as follows: Almagro ſhould firſt of all attempt the conqueſt of Chili, and in caſe it ſhould prove that this country was neither ſo large nor ſo rich as was expected, that Pizarro ſhould give up to him a part of Peru.

Notwithſtanding Almagro had had frequent opportunities of learning, how little dependance was to be placed on the promiſes of his confederate, he was ſtill willing to believe him, and acceded to his propoſals. Their agreement was confirmed with the ſame ſolemnity as that which was entered into before, and Almagro now began to make preparations for his expedition againſt Chili.

The army which he collected on this occaſion, ſeemed fully adequate to the importance of the enterprize he was about to undertake. Nearly ſix hundred Europeans enliſted under his banners, and the *Inca*, *Manco*, ſupported him with an army of fifteen thouſand Peruvians.

Matt. O dear! I am afraid it is all over with the poor Chilians!

Fath. We ſhall ſee.—There were two roads from Cuſco to Chili; one of them, which was beaten, and very paſſable, ran acroſs a plain,

upon the ſea coaſt; but this was the fartheſt. The other was much ſhorter, but led directly acroſs the rugged, and almoſt impaſſable mountains, which divided Peru from Chili. This, indeed, on account of the extreme cold, and the quantity of ſnow, which always covers the tops of theſe mountains, is only paſſable in the midſt of ſummer, and even then, it is attended with difficulties that defy deſcription. The Peruvians, therefore, adviſed them to take the beaten road, notwithſtanding it was the fartheſt; their advice, however, was rejected. Almagro and his companions were ſo completely hardened againſt every inclemency of the weather, that the dreadful deſcriptions they received of the ſufferings which awaited them in paſſing the mountains, had not the leaſt effect upon them, and they ſeemed determined to give the Peruvians a proof that Europeans could accompliſh what they conceived to be impoſſible. They accordingly began their march towards the mountains.

They had, however, to pay dearly for their temerity; for the further they penetrated into theſe mountainous regions, the more they found the deſcription given of them by the Peruvians confirmed; the greater and more inſupportable their ſufferings became. The cold was ſo intenſe, that nothing but continual motion

motion could keep them alive. The ſtrength neceſſary to this perpetual exerciſe, of courſe ſoon failed them; for theſe regions, being covered with eternal ſnow, did not afford them the leaſt ſuſtenance. Hunger, which could only be relieved by uſing their horſes for food, was ſoon added to their other ſufferings. To complete the whole, they were ſorely annoyed by the ſavage inhabitants of the mountains, who, to wonderful courage, united a remarkable degree of dexterity in the uſe of the bow and arrow.

Almagro's army, aſſailed by theſe calamities, perceptibly diminiſhed. Several of the Spaniards, and ſtill more of the Peruvians, were frozen to death as they ſtood, and remained lifeleſs ſtatues, leaning againſt a rock or a tree, in the very poſture in which they died. Some hiſtorians relate that even, ſo long as five months afterwards, on the return of the army, many of theſe poor creatures were found ſeated upon their horſes, which had been frozen to death at the ſame time, and ſtill holding the bridle in their hands; that the fleſh of the horſes was as freſh as at the time of their death, and that it afforded the famiſhed Spaniards a delicious repaſt.

At length, after having experienced inexpreſſible hardſhips, they arrived at the fertile

and

and pleaſant plains of Chili. The flat part of this country, running from North to South, along the ſea coaſt, fully anſwered their expectations. The atmoſphere is one of the mildeſt and moſt pleaſant in the known world, nor, perhaps, is the fertility of the ſoil equalled in any other country. From its ſituation, nearly under the equator, the climate might have been reaſonably expected to be extremely hot. But the vicinity of the Cordilleras, or Andes, whoſe tops are covered with eternal ſnow, on the one ſide, and the Southern ocean on the other, reduce the heat of the atmoſphere to the agreeable temperature of ſpring. Every ſpecies of plants and vegetables, even thoſe of Europe, flouriſh in this fruitful region, as though they were natives of it. The different ſpecies, alſo, of animals here, are not only extremely prolific, but attain a degree of perfection at which they never arrive with us. The horned cattle and horſes, which they now have in Chili, both in ſize and beauty, far exceed thoſe of Spain, from which they ſprang. In a word, this happy country not only enjoys all the advantages of Quito, which I lately deſcribed to you, but is free from the dreadful hurricanes, and earthquakes, which are ſuch tremendous ſcourges to the inhabitants of that place.

Geo. Well, Father, that is the country for us. *Fath.*

Fath. Do you think ſo, George?

Geo. Yes; I think it muſt be much pleaſanter to live there than here.

Fath. One would almoſt believe, ſince you are ſo frequently propoſing to go to ſome other country, that Europe had no longer the honor of pleaſing you.

Geo. No, Father, that is not the caſe. I only think the country you have been deſcribing appears ſo extremely pleaſant.

Fath. But, have you forgot what I have ſo often repeated to you; that the Almighty hath bleſſed every country with ſome advantages peculiar to itſelf, but at the ſame time hath alſo allotted to it a certain portion of inconveniences; becauſe, from a perfect knowledge of his creatures, he is well aware that a ſtate entirely free from evil, would be injurious to them, both in mind and body? Hence you might have readily concluded, that the inhabitants of Chili were not wholly free from the common ſufferings of human nature. Liſten to a ſhort tale, taken from the hiſtory of this happy country.

The principal trade of the provinces of Chili and Peru, is carried on by means of ſhips, navigated between the capitals, Lima and Saint Jago.

John.

John. But Saint Jago is not ſituated on the coaſt.

Fath. Nor is Lima, yet both are ſituated on rivers, which empty themſelves into the ſea at no great diſtance; and by this means they are enabled to carry on commerce by navigation, as at Hamburgh, for inſtance, which you know, is upwards of fifty miles from the ſea.

Near the mouths of theſe rivers two ſmall towns are erected, which ſerve as harbours for Lima and Saint Jago. They are called Gallao and Valparaiſo; you may find both of them in our Map. Before navigation was brought to its preſent perfection, they did not chooſe to loſe ſight of the coaſt from Gallao to Valparaiſo, through fear of being loſt in the great South Sea. Now this coaſt, as you may perceive, has a very conſiderable bend, nor is it ſo ſafe to run along it as to keep out to ſea; for this reaſon, they were at that time commonly a whole year in making the voyage from Gallao to Valparaiſo, which is now made in about a month.

This ſlow and inconvenient navigation was purſued for a whole century. Till at length, an experienced pilot from Europe, ventured to ſtrike into a different channel, by directing his courſe out to ſea, where he met with a wind

a wind continually favorable, and was entirely free from rocks and ſhoals. He completed his voyage in one month.

This man certainly deſerved a reward, but the holy *Inquiſition*——

Nic. Is there an Inquiſition in America?

Fath. Alas, there is! This prolific ſeminary of inhuman ſuperſtition was carried from Spain, where it had its riſe, to the colonies in America, into which, perhaps, it has introduced more miſery than it has occaſioned even in Spain itſelf.

The holy—or to ſpeak more properly, the *accurſed* Inquiſition, regarded this diſcovery in a different point of view. The members of this iniquitous tribunal, being too ignorant to comprehend the advantages to be derived from the new courſe, which this brave pilot had diſcovered, immediately ſuſpected him of ſorcery; ſince it was impoſſible, they ſuppoſed, by any other means, to make ſo long a voyage in ſo ſhort a period. He was taken into cuſtody, and the pile was abſolutely prepared, upon which, according to their laws, the poor wretch was to be burnt alive.

Fortunately, he had kept a very circumſtantial journal of his voyage, in which he had noted the particular diſtance he had ſailed each day. He now referred to this, as evi-

dence

dence in his defence, and the poſſibility of his arrival in ſo ſhort a time appeared from hence ſo clear, even to the moſt ignorant, that they were compelled to declare him innocent of the ſuppoſed crime.

Well, George, are you ſtill inclined to change *old Germany* for a country where, if a man happens to be rather wiſer than the ſtupidly ſuperſtitious prieſts, he is in danger of being led to the ſtake?

Geo. [*holding up both his hands*] No, no! I had rather ſtop here.

Fred. Don't you remember, Thomas, laſt year, when we built ſuch a nice ſhip?—I dare ſay, if we had been in Spain, or America, the Inquiſition would have ordered us to be burnt alive.

Tho. Yes—they certainly would have taken us for ſorcerers!

Fath. Rejoice, children, that you live in a country where intelligent, ingenious, and ſkilful men, are not burned; but, on the contrary, honored and careſſed more than others! Happy are we, that the mild light of reaſon ſhines ſo clearly upon us, and will yet increaſe in ſplendour. May God have compaſſion upon our unfortunate brethren, who ſtill live in darkneſs, and grant that the ſun of knowledge may ſoon riſe upon them.

TALE.

TALE XIII.

Fath. WELL, children, where did we leave off yeſterday?

Matt. Almagro was at length arrived at Chili, and found that it was quite a beautiful country.

Fath. Right! However, he found alſo, that the inhabitants of this beautiful country were quite a different race of beings, from the ſubmiſſive and good tempered Peruvians.

Geo. How ſo?

Fath. They were a warlike people, who did not ſeem at all diſpoſed to put on the yoke of ſervitude. They were robuſt, bold, and independent; though at firſt they diſcovered aſtoniſhment at the appearance of an European army, and the effects of their fire arms, yet they recovered themſelves in time to oppoſe the progreſs of the robbers. It is true, they were uſually the greateſt ſufferers in every engagement, yet they did not allow this circumſtance to intimidate, or prevent them from

making further oppoſition, and diſputing every inch of ground with the enemy. This unexpected and determined oppoſition, together with an unfortunate circumſtance which occurred, determined Almagro to give up the conqueſt of Chili for the preſent, and to return to Peru.

Matt. What circumſtance was that?

Fath. A plot againſt his life. Hiſtory has not given us the names of the perſons who were concerned in it, but only informs us, that the arch villain Philippillo, with whoſe name I ſhall offend your ears to-day for the laſt time, was the principal mover.

Fred. He is indeed a moſt deteſtable fellow.

Fath. He has, however, received his reward. Hearken to what an end he came at laſt!

When he perceived that this laſt act of treachery was diſcovered, he endeavoured to make his eſcape. He was, however, overtaken, and his guilt having been proved, he was condemned to be drawn in quarters.

Cha. How is that?

Fath. His body was divided into four parts, which was either done with an axe, or by four horſes drawing him aſunder.

Some. [*ſhuddering*] Ah!

Cha.

Cha. Well, he deſerved it.

Fath. Alas, too much! A ſhort time before his death, he confeſſed, it is ſaid, that he had ſacrificed the unfortunate Atahualpa by falſe accuſations; and this deed alone aſſuredly merited the puniſhment he now ſuffered.

Fred. Now one of thoſe who were guilty of Atahualpa's death has received his reward.

Fath. The remainder will not eſcape—— have patience. Nearly at the time this plot was diſcovered another unfortunate circumſtance occurred in Peru, which tended to haſten Almagro's return. He received advice that every thing was in the utmoſt confuſion in that country, through Manco's having taken up arms, and, ſupported by his ſubjects, was determined to deliver his country from the inſupportable yoke impoſed upon it by the Spaniards. Hear how this manly reſolution firſt aroſe, and gradually matured in his mind.

Soon after Almagro's departure, Manco had, I know not under what pretext, been put in chains, and treated as a culprit. Pizarro himſelf happened at this time to be upon an expedition, with part of his army, to the newly erected town, Lima. He had given permiſſion to the remainder of his troops to make excurſions, under the command of certain officers,

into thoſe parts of the country which were not yet ſubdued; conſequently, there were but few troops left in Cuſco, under the command of the two brothers, Juan and Gonzalez Pizarro. Notwithſtanding they continued to keep a cloſe guard over the perſon of the unfortunate *Inca*, he found means to adviſe ſome of his chiefs of his diſtreſſed ſituation.

Theſe faithful adherents had long ſince opened their eyes to the misfortunes of their country, but as they were diſperſed one here and another there, into the neighbouring mountains, they had no opportunity of conſulting together, or of chooſing a chief under whoſe banner they might be united. The account which they now received of the melancholy ſituation of Manco, enraged them more than ever, and they were all willing to ſacrifice their lives in attempting to procure the liberty of their ſovereign. However, the opportunity of carrying this purpoſe into execution, ſtill failed them.

In the mean time Ferdinand Pizarro was returned from Spain, and repaired to his brothers, Juan and Gonzalez, at Cuſco. He being by far the mildeſt and beſt diſpoſed of the three brothers, took great intereſt in the ſufferings of the *Inca*, and endeavoured to relieve them as far as lay in his power, which did not fail to produce ſentiments of confidence in the breaſt

breaſt of this unfortunate Prince; and at length he ventured to aſk permiſſion to attend an annual feſtival, which his ſubjects were about to celebrate, at the diſtance of a few miles from Cuſco. Ferdinand granted his requeſt, and the *Inca* was releaſed from priſon.

Scarcely was it known that he was again at liberty, when the chiefs aſſembled from every part of the country, under pretext of celebrating the feſtival; but, in fact, to throw themſelves under the command of their ſovereign, in order to free their country from its oppreſſors, and themſelves from the imputation of having ſo long regarded the conduct of theſe plundering tyrannical ſtrangers without oppoſition. The bloody flag was now hoiſted, and in an inſtant, as it were, the whole Peruvian empire was in arms. The greater part of the Spaniards, who, lulled in ſecurity, were ſtraggling about the country, either ſingly or in ſmall parties, were cut to pieces. Immenſe armies of Peruvians now advanced in every direction, impelled by ſentiments of revenge for the wrongs which they had ſuffered, ſo that Manco ſoon found himſelf at the head of an army amounting, if we may believe hiſtorians, to two hundred thouſand men, with which he marched againſt Cuſco, and gave orders for a force equally large to attack the Spaniards who were aſſembled at Lima.

The three Pizarro's, who were all at Cuſco at the time Manco's powerful army ſurrounded that place, had not more than one hundred and ſeventy Spaniards with them, ſo that they had ſcarcely one man to oppoſe to a thouſand of the enemy; and, to add to their diſtreſs, one of the brothers was killed by a blow with a ſtone, in one of the firſt ſkirmiſhes that took place.

Some. Ah, which of the brothers was it?

Fath. Juan.

Fred. I am very glad it was not Ferdinand, becauſe he was ſo kind to the *Inca*.

Fath. Juan, however, is commended, not only as a very brave and a very benevolent man, but as having underſtood better how to acquire the confidence and affection of the Peruvians, than any other perſon in the Spaniſh army. The loſs of him, therefore, was regretted not only by his brothers, but by the whole army, as having been one of its moſt able commanders.

Both Cuſco and Lima were now very cloſely blockaded. The ſmall corps of Spaniards which they contained, were each in an equally critical ſituation, which was rendered ſtill more painful by their being unable to communicate one with the other. They mutually conſidered each others fate as moſt melancholy, and quite deſpaired of either giving or receiving aſſiſtance.

Their

Their only foundation for hope of deliverance, reſted ſolely upon the efforts of their own courage.

The number of Spaniards who had been killed, either ſingly or in ſmall parties, amounted to ſix hundred. The Peruvians had taken care to preſerve the arms and horſes belonging to the ſlain, and endeavoured to imitate, as well as they were able, ſuch parts of European tactics as they had had an opportunity of learning. They accordingly placed themſelves in cloſe ranks, made uſe of the captured ſpears, ſwords, and ſhields, exactly in the ſame manner as they had ſeen them uſed by the Spaniards, and even ventured to fire the muſkets. The *Inca* himſelf, with ſome of his chiefs, rode the horſes which they had taken. Notwithſtanding this aukward imitation of European manœuvres, was in itſelf ſo imperfect, it certainly increaſed the ſuperiority which the Peruvians, from their numbers, before poſſeſſed, over the very ſmall body of Spaniards that now remained to oppoſe them.

The danger which threatened the beſieged daily increaſed. Manco was already in poſſeſſion of one part of Cuſco, and held the Pizarro's ſo cloſely blockaded, in that quarter of the town in which they had fortified themſelves, that it was not poſſible for them to eſcape.

The

The uncertainty in which they were yet held, reſpecting the fate of their brother at Lima, rendered their ſituation ſtill more diſtreſſing; for every attempt which they had made to obtain a communication with each other had proved fruitleſs, the road between Lima and Cuſco, being entirely occupied by the enemy.

The ſituation of the Governor, was, however, by far preferable to that of his brothers. For the vicinity of the ſea, gave him an opportunity of receiving ſome new recruits, which arrived from time to time from Panama. In order to place his people under the abſolute neceſſity of depending entirely upon their own exertions for their deliverance, he ſent away all the remaining ſhips; and at the ſame time, whenever he received any reinforcements, he frequently diſpatched ſmall parties under the command of experienced officers to the relief of his brothers at Cuſco. But how great would have been his conſternation, had he known of the fate of each of theſe parties! Don Diego Pizarro, his couſin, whom he had diſpatched at the head of ſeventy cavalry, was attacked in a narrow paſs in the mountains, and every one of them were ſlain. Gonzalez de Tapia, another officer, who had been diſpatched at the head of eighty cavalry, had ſhared the ſame fate. And after theſe followed two other officers,

cers, namely Morgovevo and Gayette, each with a ſeparate corps, experiencing the ſame melancholy fate. In this manner had three hundred Spaniards already loſt their lives, without a ſingle perſon having made his eſcape, ſo as to give an account of what had been done.

Pizarro, the Governor, was at length enabled to meet the enemy in the field, by a conſiderable reinforcement which he had received, under the command of Alphonſo de Alvarado, brother to the General of that name, with whom we are acquainted. He immediately took advantage of this fortunate circumſtance, made a deſperate ſally, defeated the innumerable ſwarm of the enemy, and purſued them into the mountains. He now felt that he could breathe more freely; nevertheleſs his preſence in that quarter continued to be neceſſary. He was obliged, therefore, to commit the releaſe of his brothers, whoſe ſituation was ſtill a painful uncertainty, to the care of Alvarado, to whoſe aſſiſtance he was indebted for his own ſafety. This officer accordingly began his march towards Cuſco, at the head of an army of three hundred men, which ſoon afterwards was reinforced by two hundred more.

The Peruvians endeavoured to cut theſe off, as they had the former, but without effect. He ſucceeded in cutting his way through, and

now

now he haſtened, upon the wings of victory, to the relief of the two brothers. But before he could arrive at Cuſco, the face of affairs there had been entirely changed, by an occurrence, which none of you, I think, would be able to gueſs. I will, therefore, proceed to make you acquainted with it.

Almagro was returned from Chili, and had directed his march towards Cuſco, without knowing what had occurred there during his abſence. Upon his return from Chili, he had received the Imperial Patent, which conveyed to him the government he had requeſted over thoſe diſtricts, which lay to the ſouth of Pizarro's territories. The more he reflected on this appointment, the more was he convinced that the Emperor intended Cuſco, the capital, to appertain to his poſſeſſions, and not to Pizarro's. He was, therefore, reſolved to get poſſeſſion of it, in order that he might aſſert his right to it. This was his motive for marching towards Cuſco.

Upon his approach to the town, he was not a little ſurpriſed to find that the place he was about to claim as his own, was in part deſtroyed by fire, and the remainder, occupied by Manco and Pizarro. Theſe occurrences were before entirely unknown to him; he therefore heedleſsly advanced to gain more particular information.

His

His approach was now announced at Cuſco, but neither the Spaniards nor Peruvians knew whether to expect in him a friend or an enemy. For the claim which he made to this place, having been made known previous to his arrival, and, he not having informed either party what were his intentions, each of them remained in a ſtate of uncertainty concerning what they had to expect from him.

Both parties accordingly entered into negociation with him, in hopes of ſecuring his friendſhip and ſupport. The *Inca* clearly ſaw how important it would be to him, to have ſo powerful an European for an ally, and the Pizarro's alſo were well aware, that their deſtruction was ſealed the moment he ſhould go over to the enemy. But the demands he made were as little acceptable to one as the other. He required them to acknowledge his right to Cuſco, and deliver it into his hands; a requiſition which the *Inca* objected to, as much as did the Pizarro's. At length, the former, perceiving that every effort to induce him to renounce his pretenſions, proved fruitleſs, he reſolved to break off the negociations, and decide the buſineſs with the ſword. He conſequently engaged Almagro; the reſult of which was, as uſual, defeat on the part of the Peruvians. European tactics again prevailed over num-

numbers; Manco, being vanquiſhed, was compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Cuſco, and fly for ſafety into the mountains.

The Spaniards had now to deal only with Spaniards; Almagro perſiſted in his demand, and the Pizarro's in their refuſal. The former was already advanced to the very gates of Cuſco, and the common ſoldiers, being more attached to him on account of his unreſerved and generous conduct; a part of the garriſon went over to him, and enabled him, by making an aſſault in the night, to become maſter of the town; which was accompliſhed with ſuch ſecrecy and diſpatch, that the Pizarro's were not aware of it, till Almagro, at the head of his troops, appeared before their houſe, and prevented their eſcape.

Geo. Why! had they appointed no ſentinels?

Fath. Certainly they had, but they had either been ſurpriſed, or gone over to Almagro's army. In ſhort, the town was taken almoſt without a blow, and the Pizarro's were called upon to ſurrender themſelves to the conqueror. Their native courage, however, prompted them to attempt impoſſibilities; they placed themſelves in the entrance of the houſe, and fought till they ſunk with fatigue under

under their fate, and were compelled to ſurrender. They were taken priſoners without conditions, and conveyed into confinement.

Thus were affairs ſituated at Cuſco, at the time when Alvarado, ignorant of theſe occurrences, approached it. But what was his ſurprize to find the oppoſite ſhores lined with Spaniards, preparing to receive him as an enemy. He could not by any means comprehend the meaning of this ſingular event, till at length he was informed, by Almagro himſelf, of every thing that had taken place at Cuſco. Almagro moreover tried every poſſible means to perſuade him to deſert the cauſe of Pizarro, and eſpouſe his own; but in vain! He endeavoured to bribe him by preſents, to which he added the moſt flattering promiſes, however, it was all to no purpoſe; Alvarado's fidelity was not be bought, but remained firm and unſhaken. It is pleaſant, my dear children, to meet with ſuch an inſtance of integrity and honor, in an hiſtory replete with deeds ſo diſgraceful to humanity.

But, alas, your pleaſure will be of ſhort duration; for a black cloud of treachery and ſelfiſhneſs, is already riſing again, which will inſtantly obſcure this tranſient ſunbeam of virtue. In Alvarado's army there was an officer, who, either from motives

of avarice or hatred to the Pizarros, was led to betray his General, in order to obtain a reward from Almagro. It was not enough for this man to be himſelf guilty of a baſe action, he endeavoured to induce a number of his companions to ſhare in his guilt, and he ſucceeded: Almagro was adviſed of their deſign; the neceſſary preparations were made with the greateſt ſecreſy, and one night, before Alvarado had the leaſt ſuſpicion of what was going forward, he found himſelf ſurrounded by the enemy, and made priſoner in his own camp. They had even ſucceeded, the night before, in getting his arms, and thoſe of his friends, conveyed away, ſo that they might not have it in their power to make the leaſt reſiſtance. The greateſt part of his army had joined in this plot; the remainder found themſelves obliged to ſubmit to ſuperior force; and accordingly all laid down their arms, and were led by Almagro towards Cuſco.

Nic. O, now, I ſhall not like Almagro any more. Till now I have always admired him very much.

Matth. And ſo have I; but now I don't care what becomes of him.

Joſ. Indeed! why ſo?

Fath. Probably becauſe he made uſe of the treachery of bad men to obtain his purpoſe.

Nic.

Nic. and Matt. Certainly.——That was mean on his part; was it not dear Father?

Fath. It was not at leaſt ſo honourable, nor ſo generous a part, as a certain Roman once acted under the ſame circumſtances: which of you can tell who it is I mean?

Some. O, I! I! Fabricius.

James. I know ſomething of one——Camillus.

Fath. Let us hear what theſe people did, in order that the younger ones may profit by it. James, what is it you know about Camillus?

James. He beſieged, with the Roman army, Falerii, a city belonging to the Falicians; but, for a long time, he could not ſucceed. Now, there was a wicked ſchoolmaſter in the town, but I cannot recollect his name.

Fath. His name is not worth remembering. Proceed.

James. He formed the ſhameful reſolution of betraying his native town. So he told the children who came to ſchool to him, and who belonged to the firſt families in the place, that he would take them a walk without the gates, and there play with them. The children eagerly conſented, and away they went. This wicked man now began a game with them; in playing at which, they were

obliged to proceed, continually, to a greater diſtance from the town, and ere the children were aware, they found themſelves in the midſt of the Roman camp. The ſentinel demanded what they wanted? and the ſchoolmaſter replied, that he wiſhed to ſee their General. He was then conducted into his tent, where this wicked man preſented himſelf before Camillus, at the head of the children, ſaying:

"I here deliver into thine hands the town Falerii: for thou needeſt only to detain theſe children which I here bring thee. The Falicians know that they muſt open their gates to thee before they can receive their children again, and will immediately ſurrender the town to thee."

The villain now expected that he ſhould receive a reward: what did the brave Camillus? Looking upon the fellow, with a diſdainful countenance, he ſaid:

"Thou ſeemeſt to have taken us for people like thyſelf; but, know, wretch, that the duties of humanity and juſtice are ſacred with the Romans, even in war. We are not accuſtomed to fight with helpleſs children, but with men who are able to defend themſelves; nor do we ſeek to vanquiſh an enemy by means of treachery, but by virtue and courage. Go, worthleſs

worthleſs fellow as thou art, and receive the recompenſe of thy treachery!"

Hereupon he ordered his back to be laid bare, gave rods to the children, and commanded them to whip the traitor back again into the town. His orders were obeyed; the children laid on without mercy, and drove him back again, through the gates, into the town. This ſingular appearance immediately drawing together a great crowd of people, the children were obliged to explain the meaning of it; and, no ſooner were the Falicians informed of the baſe conduct of the ſchoolmaſter, and the noble deed of Camillus, than they immediately, of their own accord, ſubmitted to the Romans.

Fath. "For, ſaid they, to live under the government of ſuch a people muſt be preferable, even to independence itſelf." The town was given up, and the Falicians, as a free people, which they had hitherto been, thought themſelves happy in becoming Roman ſubjects.

Now, then, which of you will tell us the ſecond tale, about Fabricius?

John. O, ſhall I, dear Father?

Fath. Very well; begin.

John. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, was at war with the Romans, whoſe fate became very critical. The enemy already approached Rome, and it was impoſſible to ſay what would be the

iſſue. Pyrrhus's phyſician, at this juncture, got ſecretly into the Roman camp, and made an offer to Fabricius, that, in conſideration of a conſiderable reward, he would adminiſter poiſon to his maſter. But Fabricius diſdained ſuch treachery, and not only ſent the villain, away in diſgrace, but adviſed his enemy to keep a ſtrict watch over him.

Fath. And do you recollect what it was that Pyrrhus ſaid upon this occaſion: "Yes," ſaid he, "I recogniſe Fabricius in this action! He is a man as difficult to be drawn from the path of virtue, as the ſun from its courſe!" Do you know what he referred to?

Peter. O yes;—Fabricius, ſome time before, being ſent as Ambaſſador to Pyrrhus, the latter put his probity and courage to a double proof. Knowing him to be poor, he firſt endeavoured to bribe him by a conſiderable preſent; but Fabricius refuſed it. He then had an elephant placed behind a curtain, in his tent, which, on a certain ſignal being given, ſhook his trunk over the head of Fabricius, at the ſame time making an hideous noiſe. He, however, with an unaltered countenance, obſerved, "This enormous animal affects me no more than thy gold."

Fath. Right—Well, Joſeph, does not Almagro's conduct ſeem cenſurable, after having compared

compared it with the actions of theſe two Romans?

Joſ. Yes—But I thought it was always allowed to take every poſſible advantage of the enemy.

Fath. It is to be lamented that this opinion has been too frequently acted upon! The more noble Romans deteſted it; and ſo long as they acted thus; ſo long as they held the principles of juſtice and humanity ſacred, they continued invincible.

Thos. But, according to this principle, the Engliſh ſhould not have patronized * Arnold, as they lately did.

Fath. They certainly had a right to protect him, for this is mutually agreed upon by every ſtate: but, whether they ſhould have liſtened to his treacherous propoſals, knowing him to be ſtill in the ſervice of the enemy; and whether they ſhould have even encouraged him to the execution of them, aſſiſted him in it, and afterwards have treated him with great reſpect as a man of merit? That is another queſtion. Indeed, the voice of the people, as you may have read in the news-papers, has loudly condemned this conduct.

* In the year 1780, Major General Arnold went over from the American army, and joined the King's troops—where he was ſoon made a Brigadier General. T.

But

But what reaſon have we to trouble ourſelves about the conduct of Generals or Kings. Let them anſwer for their conduct to their own conſciences; and, at length, to a higher judge. Let us be content to watch over our own conduct, ſo that we may never approve of any thing contrary to the laws of religion, of reaſon, and true honour.

Enough for to-day.

Charles. O, only one queſtion more, dear Father.

Fath. What is it?

Cha. How did Almagro act in regard to the Pizarros? He did not treat them ill, I hope?

Fath. I am glad that my anſwer to this queſtion will reconcile you, in ſome degree, to Almagro.

He conſulted with his friends, what ſteps ſhould now be taken with the priſoners. And the moſt ſevere and unfeeling among them, were unanimouſly of opinion, that the Pizarros, Alvarado, and ſome other enemies to their power, whom they could not previouſly bribe, ſhould be immediately led to execution. They endeavoured to prove that this was the only means of preventing their becoming troubleſome again, and that the Governor, Pizarro, loſing, by this blow, the ſtrongeſt ſupport of his government, might ſoon be reduced. That then

then Almagro would have no rival to fear; every one would cheerfully acknowledge him as their governor, and he would be placed in quiet poſſeſſion of the whole Peruvian empire.

Almagro heard them; acknowledged the force of their reaſoning; but aſſured them—to the honour of his heart be it ſpoken—that he could not follow their advice. Nay, he even went further; for, though there was every probability of his defeating the Governor, at Lima, in caſe he had marched his troops directly againſt that place; and notwithſtanding there were no hopes of their diſagreement being ſettled otherwiſe than by the ſword, yet he would on no account paſs the line of ſelf-defence, being determined to remain innocent of the blood of his countrymen, which muſt flow in the civil war that would enſue.

In this determination he returned to Cuſco, there to await the reſult of whatever line of conduct Pizarro might purſue.

Nic. Well, now, I am reconciled to him again.

Matth. And ſo am I.

All—So am I! So am I! So am I!

TALE

TALE XIV.

Fath. NOW, children, it is time we ſhould direct our attention again to Pizarro, that we may ſee what ſteps he will take to extricate himſelf from the critical ſituation in which we left him. May he have recourſe only to upright meaſures!

Not a ſyllable of what had occurred at Cuſco, nor indeed any part of what I related to you yeſterday, had as yet reached his ears. At length he received an account of it; an account, each word of which was a thunder ſtroke to him. The death of one of his brothers, the return of Almagro, the impriſonment of his two other brothers, the loſs of his capital, the ſlaughter, and entire capture of his friend Alvarado, and the army under his command; the whole of theſe diſaſtrous events, each of which, ſeparately, was ſufficient to alarm any one poſſeſſed of a leſs degree of fortitude, were now at once made known to him.

His

His courage, however, was equal to this complicated ſtorm of misfortunes. He was well acquainted with Almagro's confidence, as well as his own inexhauſtible ability, and upon theſe he founded the hope of a favorable change in his affairs. Being in daily expectation of freſh reinforcements from Panama, every thing on his part depended upon gaining time, by lulling his enemy into a ſtate of ſupineneſs and inactivity, till he might become his equal, or perhaps ſuperior, in ſtrength. There was no difficulty in this unprincipled man's aſſuming every maſk of deceit, and the credulity of Almagro met his deſigns half way. Accordingly he pretended that he wiſhed to put an end to their diſputes, by an amicable adjuſtment of the grounds of complaint; he found Almagro ready to attend to his propoſals, and ſucceeded ſo well in procraſtinating the affair, that he completely obtained his object. Sometimes he intimated that he was willing to agree to Almagro's propoſals; then, again, he had recourſe to new objections, which his honeſt antagoniſt had not foreſeen. And thus paſſed, as he wiſhed, ſeveral months, without Almagro's having, on his part, taken any meaſures to maintain his rights.

He, in the mean time, was collecting all the reinforcements of men and warlike ſtores, which

which he could any where procure, and was already prepared to take off the maſk, and begin to ſpeak again in a different tone, when fortune once more favored his views, in a moſt extraordinary manner. His brother and Alvarado not only found means of eſcaping from their confinement, but were ſucceſsful in ſeducing ſixty cavalry to accompany them in their flight. Pizarro's joy at this unexpected good fortune was as great as the regret of Almagro, in having loſt two hoſtages ſo valuable, and on whom ſo much depended.

One of Pizarro's brothers, however, namely Ferdinand, was ſtill a priſoner. And it was neceſſary that he too ſhould be ſet at liberty, before Pizarro could make known his real intentions. And how was it poſſible to reſcue him, as, ſince the eſcape of Gonzalez and Alvarado, a double guard had been placed over his perſon. The Governor was not at a loſs for an expedient. Having once reſigned all pretenſions to an open, upright, and generous character, no great ſtruggle was neceſſary, on his part, to bring himſelf to a new deed of treachery, for the purpoſe of accompliſhing his views. He, therefore, continued to expreſs his wiſhes for an amicable adjuſtment with great appearance of ſincerity; and propoſed that the deciſion of the unfortunate

tunate miſunderſtanding which had ariſen between them, ſhould be referred to the Emperor. Finding Almagro perfectly agreeable to this propoſal, the crafty negociator ventured a ſtep further, and requeſted his unſuſpecting antagoniſt to ſet his brother at liberty, that he might be ſent to Spain as Ambaſſador for both parties, to lay the matter in debate before the Emperor. The artifice ſucceeded. Ferdinand was ſet at liberty, and the worthleſs hypocrite let fall the maſk. To Almagro's great ſurprize, he now openly declared the buſineſs muſt be ſettled, not by words, but by the ſword.

Let us, my dear children, ſtop a moment, that the ſentiments of diſguſt which you have all, I truſt, felt at ſuch hypocritical behaviour, may ſtrike deep into our hearts: is it poſſible for any one of you to feel the leaſt love or reſpect for Pizarro, after what you have juſt heard of him? Or could any of us wiſh to live with him, and be his friend?

All. No! No!

Fath. And can you then believe that other well-diſpoſed people can deteſt ſo temporizing, ſo crafty, ſo falſe a character, leſs than yourſelves? But ſuch a ſuppoſition cannot enter your minds. Your own feelings tell you what every other perſon of integrity muſt feel, at con-

templating ſuch conduct—abhorrence and diſguſt! Learn hence, my dear young friends, that the greateſt abilities—for Pizarro was not deficient here—that even the moſt brilliant actions do not make a man amiable, unleſs accompanied with an upright, open, and ingenuous diſpoſition. Deceit, hypocriſy, cunning, and falſehood, diſgrace human nature; they impreſs upon it a brand of infamy, which not even the greateſt merit, in other reſpects, can obliterate, and which never fails to inſpire every generous mind with involuntary diſguſt. And why ſo? Whence ariſes this diſguſt at ſubterfuge, hypocriſy, and every ſpecies of fraud, even granting the intention be good? Whence do you think this ariſes, Peter?

Pet. Becauſe God has ſo formed us, that we cannot help deteſting deceitful people.

Fath. And why ſhould God have formed us thus, but becauſe he himſelf is true, and an enemy to every ſpecies of deceit and lying; and becauſe he wiſhes us to imitate his holineſs and veracity, as far as lies in our power; and then only imagine what would be the ſtate of ſociety, ſuppoſing all faith and confidence to be deſtroyed, when it would be no longer conſidered as a diſgrace to ſpeak differently from what we thought, and to deceive our fellow-creatures with a view to anſwer our own purpoſes?

poſes? Or ſhould you like to live in a world where this was really the caſe?

James. Indeed I ſhould not. I ſhould prefer living with the greaſy inhabitants of Greenland, in their ſmoaky cabins.

Geo. And I with the little flat-noſed, long-eared, ſhort-legged Laplanders, rather than with ſuch people.

Nic. And I in the ſtinking huts of the Hottentots.

Fath. [*With a ſerious and painful countenance.*] And you——

[——————*'s cheeks had long been burning like ſcarlet. His conſcience ſmote him; for he recollected having been detected in a falſehood a ſhort time before. The hot tears now guſhed from his eyes, and he renewed within himſelf the reſolution he had before made, never on any occaſion again to depart a hair's breadth from the line of truth. Every eye was fixt with ſympathy upon him, and the Father ſeemed willing to anſwer for the ſincerity of his repentance, and the ſtrength of his reſolution.* ——— *After a pauſe:*]

O, my dear children! ſaid the father, impreſs this truth deeply on your hearts, that whenever a man forſakes the ſtraight path of plain and unreſerved integrity, he does, in the ſame degree, renounce the dignity of his na-

ture, the affections and eſteem of the beſt of his fellow-creatures; he forfeits the approbation of his own conſcience, and an all-ſeeing God—and at the ſame time, his preſent and everlaſting happineſs; never, never then indulge yourſelves in the leaſt deceit, either in words or actions; no, not even if kingdoms could be acquired by it! It is the upright, the guileleſs man alone, that can hold up his head undiſmayed, and walk through the mazes of life, with that firm reliance on the providence of God, which nothing will be able to ſhake; and who can calmly look around him, even upon ſcandal itſelf, which endeavours, though in vain, to throw a blot upon his good name. How deſpicable, on the other hand, is that man who deſcends to mean frauds, who ſneaks through the crooked paths of concealment, ever fearful leſt the penetrating eye of a fellow-creature ſhould pierce through the maſk which hides the hypocriſy of his heart. With what anxiety is he obliged to weigh every word and action, ſo as not to betray himſelf. How is it poſſible for ſuch a man, knowing that his inward ſentiments are ſo different from his outward appearance, I ſay, how can he look up to God, the ſearcher of all hearts, with cheerful filial confidence? how is it poſſible he ſhould think upon him, or throw himſelf into his paternal arms,

with

with the unreſerved aſſurance of an obedient child? Tremble, my dear children, at ſo wretched a caſe; and, oh! avoid all danger of being ever expoſed to it, yourſelves, by now acquiring, and uniformly practiſing, the pureſt integrity in words and conduct; by never permitting yourſelves to indulge in the leaſt untruth, and by wiſhing, in no inſtance, to appear what you really are not!—Let us now return to our narrative, which will ſerve to teach us this leſſon, *that falſehood and deceit, although not in all caſes attended with immediate puniſhment, yet ſeldom fail to meet with a juſt recompenſe, even in this life.*

Pizarro, as we have obſerved, let fall the maſk as ſoon as the perſons were ſet at liberty, in whoſe fate he was intereſted. His army, in the mean time, was become very formidable, and particularly by poſſeſſing two complete companies of muſketeers, which formed an appearance, till then never witneſſed in America, fire arms being, at that time, ſo ſcarce, that but few could be provided with them.

Finding that both his brothers had imbibed the bitterest hatred againſt Almagro, and that they burned with a deſire to avenge their impriſonment with the blood of their enemy; he entruſted them with the command of the greateſt

part of his army, at the head of which they now marched forwards, to open the bloody ſcene of civil war, which was at length reſolved upon.

Their road led acroſs part of the Andes. It is thought, that had Almagro made himſelf maſter of the defiles and narrow paſſes in theſe mountains, he might, with a very ſmall force, have defeated their whole army, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred men. This opinion is rendered ſtill more probable, when the very ſingular effect of the atmoſphere in theſe parts is taken into conſideration. This effect is ſo well aſcertained at preſent, that it can no longer remain doubtful.

James. What effect is that?

Fath. It is ſaid that perſons coming from the plains of Quito into the mountains, called the Andes, which are perpetually covered with ſnow, are ſubject to a complaint, which perſons croſſing the ſea frequently experience, and which is called the ſea ſickneſs. You, James, have already experienced what this is; give the others a ſhort account of it.

James. O dear, I am ſick whenever I think of it. You feel firſt a little giddy. A ſhort time afterwards, ſhip and ſea, and every thing, ſeem to be turning round with you, and it is with difficulty you can hold your eyes open.

Then

Then you become as pale as death, you can neither walk nor ſtand, nor ſcarcely creep, and a very great tremor ſeizes you. If you have, with great difficulty, raiſed yourſelf upon your legs, before you are aware down you are again, ſtretched at your whole length, and it is impoſſible for you to riſe again. Then you feel extremely queer, juſt as if you were going to faint, or be ſick. And this is not only for a moment, but continues for ſeveral days! I remember we were ſo two days and two nights, the weather being very ſtormy the whole of that time; and not only we, but all the ſailors were vomiting continually, although our ſtomachs were quite emptied, and we could not take any nouriſhment. O, that was charming muſic, and as charming a ſpectacle! A man in perfect health would certainly have been made ſick by it.

Fath. Well, a ſimilar ſickneſs is ſaid to happen to thoſe who leave the warm plains of Quito, and croſs the cold mountains in the neighbourhood; how eaſily, therefore, would it have been for Almagro to have deſtroyed Pizarro's army, if he had met them in the mountains, and attacked them juſt at the time when they were ſeized with this ſickneſs. But he did not chooſe to do this. For two reaſons, he preferred waiting for the enemy in the plains

of

of Cuſco. The firſt was, that he did not wiſh to be the aggreſſor in this civil war, and the other, that his cavalry, which was ſuperior to that of his enemy, might fight with greater advantage. He accordingly fortified his capital as well as he was able, and took a poſition which appeared the moſt advantageous.

Unfortunately, he was unable to take the command of his ſmall army himſelf. His great age, and the toils and difficulties he had continually encountered, had ſo much weakened his frame, that he could no longer ſupport himſelf upon his legs. On this account, he was obliged to entruſt the command of his troops to one Orgagnez; a man, who, although not wanting in courage and fidelity to his General, yet had by no means the ſame influence over the minds of the ſoldiers as the aged Almagro, who was beloved and reſpected by them all.

The day which was to decide their fate was now approaching. The two Pizarros had ſucceſsfully effected the paſſage of the mountains, and advanced into the fields of Cuſco. Both armies were now within ſight of each other, and were preparing for an engagement. The imperial ſtandard was borne by both, and this dreadful ſpectacle had drawn together a vaſt multitude of the natives, who were aſſembled upon the neighbouring hills to witneſs the blind rage

rage of tyrants in deſtroying each other, which, to them, was a ſpectacle highly gratifying. The aged Almagro, alſo cauſing himſelf to be carried out of the town upon an eminence, from whence he could command a view of the field of battle, became, alternately, a joyful or diſtreſſed witneſs of the fate of the day. Poor old man! How his boſom muſt have beat with anxiety for the reſult!

The work of death now began. They fought on both ſides with a courage which would have commanded our utmoſt admiration, had we not to recollect that ambition and revenge were the main ſprings of their conduct. Mean while the troops commanded by Orgagnez had ſuffered ſo ſeverely in the firſt attack, that their exertions perceptibly relaxed, and they ſeemed not to pay ſufficient attention to the commands of their General, in performing the different manœuvres which he wiſhed them to make. From this moment Orgagnez gave every thing up for loſt, and reſolved not to outlive his own and his General's misfortune. Actuated by diſtreſs and deſpair, he cried out, at the time he was leading his troops to the ſecond attack, "By the Almighty God! I will do my duty, and ſeek for death; let thoſe follow me who will!" With theſe words he preſſed toward that diviſion of the enemy,

which

which was commanded by Gonzalez Pizarro, and Alvarado; they fought ſword in hand, and the engagement became more bloody than ever.

Orgagnez received a wound in the head, his helmet having been broken by a ball; he nevertheleſs continued to fight. After this, he ſlew two men with his own hand, and, perceiving a ſervant of one of the Pizarros more richly clad than the others, and taking him for his maſter, he darted upon him, and thruſt his ſpear down his throat. Now, however, he was ſurrounded by ſo many combatants, that the moſt valiant defence could not poſſibly ſave him. Two ſoldiers ſeized, and diſarmed him. Theſe men, not having loſt all ſenſe of humanity, contented themſelves with having taken him priſoner; but, whilſt they were leading him away, a third, a monſter who, believing himſelf to have been inſulted by him on ſome former occaſion, reſolving upon revenge, raiſed his ſword, and with one dreadful blow ſevered the defenceleſs man's head from his ſhoulders.

Similar inſtances of inhumanity were executed upon others, notwithſtanding Ferdinand Pizarro, and his officers, endeavoured to ſpare the vanquiſhed, as ſoon as they perceived that the fortune of the day was determined in their favor. Caydias, one of Pizarro's officers,

officers, had ſucceeded in reſcuing one of his friends, and had mounted him behind himſelf to ſave him from further violence. But even this ſituation could not ſave him. He alſo was pierced with a ſpear, by an enraged Spaniard, and fell lifeleſs to the ground.

And now, children, direct your compaſſionate attention to the unfortunate old man, who, from the eminence on which he was placed, had been a painful witneſs of the deſtruction of his army, without being able to do any thing on his part to prevent it. Sorrow, anger, and rage, alternately agitated the old warrior's heart, which was ready to burſt at the recollection of his own inability, and that of his troops, to ſave themſelves. At length, when he ſaw them routed, he alſo endeavoured to ſave himſelf by flight. But, alas, it was too late! He was purſued and taken by the enemy.

All. Oh!

Fath. May his guardian angel protect him, and inſpire his conquerors with humanity, ſo that his hard fate, which is now, indeed, in very bad hands, may be ſomewhat mitigated!

To-morrow

To-morrow we will ſee what becomes of him.

Some. O, again, to-morrow.

TALE

TALE XV.

Fred. [*Whiſpering to Charles*] I AM very much alarmed to-day.

Cha. About what?

Fred. From an apprehenſion that theſe Pizarros may have ill treated Almagro.

Cha. O, we will hope not!

Fred. Yes; but only look in my Father's face! Don't you recollect when he gave us an account of the manner in which Atahualpa was treated, he looked juſt as he does now?

Cha. Yes, ſo he did; and at that time he continued to expreſs, in his countenance, the ſame ſtate of mind as he diſcovers at preſent.

Fred. Obſerve then, whether ſome melancholy event has not happened.

[*The Father, in the mean time, had taken his ſeat, and when all of them were ſeated around him, and, as uſual, had fixed their eyes on his countenance, he proceeded in a low tone of voice, as follows.*]

Cuſco ſubmitted to the conquerors without reſiſtance; Almagro was put in chains, and carefully guarded as a traitor. His deſtiny was kept a profound ſecret for ſome months. The Pizarros, in the mean time, having prevailed upon ſome of his officers to undertake an expedition into a neighbouring part of the country, which had not yet ſubmitted to the Spaniſh arms, had ſent every one to a diſtance from Cuſco, whom they ſuſpected of attachment to him. Every enterpriſing genius belonging to Almagro's army, eagerly ſeized this opportunity of obtaining relief from a life of indolence, and of leaving a place where their General lay in fetters, without any hopes, on their part, of being able to releaſe him. Thus was Cuſco cleared of all thoſe perſons whoſe preſence had cauſed the Pizarros to keep their bloody purpoſe ſecret.

They now felt themſelves at liberty to act as they thought proper, and immediately haſtened to the execution of their deſigns; and in order to give their proceedings ſome appearance of juſtice, they formed a court, at whoſe bar the unfortunate old man was to receive his ſentence. He was accuſed of high treaſon, or which is the ſame thing, of plotting againſt the government of the country; likewiſe, of having oppoſed the imperial mandate, and

and of incroachments on the territories of the Governor, although the former was not yet publiſhed, nor the latter determined. It was in vain that Almagro declared he had no intention, whatever, of invading the government of his former colleague, and that he had only taken poſſeſſion of Cuſco, becauſe it appeared to him to lie within the limits of the territories allotted to him by the imperial patent. His defence obtained no attention, and he was condemned to die.

Some. Oh! Shame upon thoſe deteſtable Pizarros!

Fath. Almagro had, upon every occaſion, ſhewn himſelf a man of courage, and appeared to be inſenſible to the fear of death; but the ſentence he now received filled him with horror. The idea of being executed as a culprit, by the common hangman, made him ſhudder, and ſo completely unmanned him, that he gave way to the moſt earneſt intreaties, with a view to excite the compaſſion of his unrelenting vanquiſhers. He reminded them of the ſacred bond of friendſhip by which their brother was united to him, and the humane treatment they had received, when his priſoners. He intreated them, with tears, to have compaſſion on his grey hairs and infirmities, and to permit him to ſpend the remainder of his

life in repentance for the faults he had committed, and in preparing for another world. Many of the veterans who heard him were greatly moved, at the affecting ſupplications of this venerable old man. But the Pizarros had breaſts of ſteel, that could repulſe every effort of humanity. They even inſulted his weakneſs, by repreſenting to him that it did not become a great mind to ſupplicate for life; and that it behoved him to rouze his courage, ſo that he might meet the fate that inevitably awaited him, with the fortitude of a chriſtian.

Several times did Almagro degrade himſelf by theſe endeavours to excite the compaſſion of his murderers, but at length perceiving that every attempt proved fruitleſs, and that the unjuſt ſentence which had been paſſed upon him was irrevocable, he at once reaſſumed his accuſtomed fortitude, and ſaid, with confirmed reſolution, "Set me free from this life, and let cruelty be appeaſed with my blood!" Upon this, with great ſerenity of mind, he made his will, by which the Emperor, and his only ſon, became heirs to his property. Then, (in his ſeventy-fifth year) he was firſt ſtrangled in his priſon, and afterwards publicly beheaded in the market place at Cuſco.

Fred.

Fred. [*with great warmth*] Wait a little, you deteſtable Pizarros! It will ſoon be your turn!

Fath. Either here or there, [*pointing towards heaven*] ſome time or other it certainly will; for there lives a God who will aſſuredly puniſh every wicked deed. But, children, do you recollect the unjuſt execution of Atahualpa, and the part which Almagro had in it? And do you not, in this event, perceive the hand of a juſt providence, which now cauſes another of the murderers of that unfortunate prince, to experience the ſame death which he was compelled to ſuffer?

John. Yes, that is true. We will not pity him again. Why did he treat Atahualpa in the ſame manner?

Fath. We ought, and muſt pity him, children, notwithſtanding! For the Pizarros treatment of him was not the leſs unjuſt and cruel; and who could withhold their pity, even from thoſe who have brought their misfortunes on themſelves, and whoſe ſituation, on that account, is doubly wretched and deplorable. We will recollect his faults, therefore, only with a view of juſtifying the ways of providence, which frequently cauſes the wickedneſs of one man to puniſh that of another, and by this means gives a warning to all.

Fred.

Fred. Well, I am really convinced, now, it will ſoon be the Pizarros' turn.

Fath. Perhaps ſo, and perhaps not. For this life, as you well know, is not the whole of the drama; it is nothing more than a ſingle act of it, and for reaſons unknown to us, but undoubtedly the wiſeſt and the beſt, the juſtice of God appears to reſerve the cataſtrophe to be unravelled to us beyond the grave——Let us bear this in our minds, and proceed in our hiſtory.

Amongſt thoſe who felt for the fate of Almagro, none was more deeply affected by it than one Diego de Alvarado, a reſpectable officer, by whoſe interceſſions Ferdinand Pizarro had been releaſed from his confinement.

Geo. Was that the ſame Alvarado that was ſo faithful to Pizarro?

Fath. No; his chriſtian name was Alonzo; but the man of whom I am ſpeaking was Diego.

This Diego de Alvarado felt extremely hurt at the treatment of his friend, becauſe he could not but reproach himſelf with having contributed in ſome degree towards it; inaſmuch as he had rejected his advice, although at the time he acted from the beſt intentions. He reſolved, accordingly, to riſque every thing in avenging his friend.

With

With this view, he ſeized the firſt opportunity of departing for Spain. As ſoon as he was arrived there, he preſented himſelf at court, and repreſented the hypocriſy, the unbounded ambition, and inhumanity of the Pizarros in ſuch ſtrong colours to the Emperor, that he could not fail of exciting his diſguſt. Not content with this, he requeſted that he might prove the truth of his accuſations according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, by the ſword, and challenged Francis Pizarro to a public combat, that he might convince the world that it was he who was the cauſe of all the miſchief which had been done. The Emperor was at firſt undetermined, and before he had given his reply, the brave Alvarado died, and that ſo ſuddenly, that many ſuſpected he fell by poiſon, adminiſtered by ſome of Pizarro's friends.

His impeachment, however, of this infamous man, had made a ſtrong impreſſion on the mind of the Emperor, and his miniſters. But ſo much ſtability had the power of the Pizarros gained in the countries they had conquered, that it was dangerous to oppoſe them. Whilſt the Emperor was deliberating on this ſubject, Ferdinand Pizarro reſolved on a voyage to Spain, in order to give the court an account of his proceedings, and that of his brothers. His friends, it is true, endeavoured to

diſſuade

diſſuade him from it, or at leaſt to delay his departure, until he could learn how the court had received the news of Almagro's execution. But——whether actuated by temerity, courage, or confidence in his cauſe—he was determined to perſevere in his reſolution.

He accordingly ſet ſail, and when he took leave of his brother, he adviſed him to beware of Almagro's adherents, and on no account to permit more than ſix or eight of them to aſſemble together, or otherwiſe his life would be in danger. But it ſeemed as if providence had blinded them both, or that each of them could only ſee the other's danger, without being able to perceive his own. One was alarmed for the other; both believed themſelves in ſafety.

Thus did Ferdinand arrive in Spain. He appeared in princely ſtate at court, and endeavoured to do away the impreſſions which Alvarado had made, and to eſtabliſh his own and his brothers' innocence, by aſſerting that Almagro actually commenced the diſpute, and on that account was juſtly treated as a rebel. But, although the court could not yet form a deciſive opinion, ſo as to declare which of the parties was moſt to blame, they clearly diſcovered that the Pizarros had acted in a manner by far too tyrannical and arbitrary. It was, therefore,

therefore, determined, as a preparatory meaſure, to ſecure Ferdinand's perſon. He was caſt into priſon—and in ſaying this, I ſpeak of him for the laſt time; for he continued in this priſon upwards of twenty years. Whether he died in it, or was releaſed a ſhort time before his death, I have not been able to diſcover. It therefore ſeems to me probable, that he received his puniſhment, for his conduct towards Almagro, in being from this time ſhut out from the light of heaven.

Matt. O! O! There is another of them who has received his deſerts! I think the others will ſoon ſhare the ſame fate.

Fath. We ſhall ſee——Francis Pizarro, as I have already obſerved, did not appear to apprehend any danger himſelf, and, indeed, the court did not think proper to call him to any account. They, nevertheleſs, wiſhed to be accurately informed reſpecting the real ſtate of affairs in Peru, and at the ſame time to introduce a well regulated government there. It was, therefore, determined, to ſend out a commiſſary thither, who might carefully examine into the events which had recently occurred; inveſted at the ſame time with full powers, from the Emperor, to decide in what manner his extenſive empire ſhould in future be governed.

A com-

A commiſſion of this magnitude required a man equally great in ability and integrity; and they fortunately met with both, in the perſon of Vaſco de Caſtra, who, to an uncommon capacity, united a high degree of probity, and fortitude. But whilſt this great man is making his long voyage, let us return to the ſcene we were lately viewing at Peru; ſo that we may witneſs the events which may take place previous to the arrival of the Commiſſioner.

Pizarro, having ridded himſelf of his competitor, was now acting in Peru with all the unreſtraint of an abſolute monarch. He made diviſions of the country, and diſtributed honors at his own pleaſure, and in doing this diſplayed neither wiſdom nor moderation. He appropriated the pleaſanteſt, moſt fruitful, and moſt populous diſtricts, to himſelf, his brothers, and favorites; others, who had ſignalized themſelves by their great ſervices, were obliged to be content with the barren parts. The moſt valiant and meritorious officers belonging to Almagro's party, were entirely overlooked, and ſaw themſelves, by degrees, ſink into the greateſt poverty. Hiſtory has preſerved an anecdote relating hereunto, which deſerves to be mentioned. Twelve officers, who had ſerved under Almagro, and raiſed themſelves to conſiderable promotions, lived together in one houſe, and that in ſuch great

great want, that they had but one common coat amongſt them, which was alternately worn by each, who wiſhed to go out. The other eleven being obliged to ſtop at home for want of cloaths.

Cha. But had they no friends amongſt the other officers, who could have given them ſome cloaths?

Fath. Such they certainly had had, but theſe, through fear of offending the Governor, now avoided all intercourſe with them. There was, therefore, none who dared to take them into their houſes; none dared to ſupport them, or even to ſpeak to them. Figure to yourſelves what muſt have been the feelings of theſe men, who had been degraded from the ſummit of their grandeur and power to ſo low a ſtate! You may likewiſe readily conceive how much Pizarro, by this partial and unjuſt conduct, drew upon himſelf the enmity of thoſe people whoſe courage and fortitude he could not be ignorant of.

But he was now become, ſo infatuated that he either could not diſcover, or did not regard, the danger to which he expoſed himſelf. On the contrary, he continued to exalt his favorites, and diſregard the murmurs of thoſe at whoſe expence they were promoted. Amongſt the latter was Benalcazar, the conqueror of Quito, whom

whom he had deprived of the command of thoſe provinces, to confer it upon his brother, Gonzalez. This ſame Gonzalez he afterwards ſent upon an expedition, which ſeemed to promiſe as much honour as it did profit, and of which I muſt give you ſome account.

According to the reports of the Peruvians, there was a country towards the eaſt of the *Andes*, abounding in cinnamon, and other ſpices. It appeared, therefore, worth the trouble of being ſought for; and as I have juſt now ſaid, Gonzalez received the command of the army deſtined for this expedition. It conſiſted of three hundred and ſorty European ſoldiers, principally cavalry, and of four thouſand Peruvians.

Before I proceed any farther, my dear children, caſt your eyes once more upon the Map, that you may have a clear idea of the ſituation of that part of the country of which we are now going to ſpeak. Look; from this place, near to Quito, Gonzalez began his march, and directed it, firſt, towards the South Eaſt, following the courſe of the river Napo, and then Southward. This river, as you perceive, empties itſelf into the great *Maragnon*, or *Amazon* river, one of the largeſt in the world, which runs through nearly the whole of South America, from Weſt to Eaſt, and empties its

mighty

mighty waters here, [*pointing to the Map*] into the Atlantic Ocean. Take notice of the line which this river deſcribes, ſo that you may, in idea, follow the route of the Spaniards in this bold enterprize.

The firſt difficulty which preſented itſelf to Gonzalez, was the ſnow-capt Cordilleras, or Andes; but even whilſt approaching them, the elements ſeemed to combine to oppoſe his progreſs. They were aſſailed by thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, attended with an earthquake, which appeared to ſhake the globe to its center. The earth opened, in ſeveral places, and was ſeen to ſwallow up houſes and trees; a river, which ran near to the ſpot where the Spaniards had encamped themſelves, was ſuddenly diverted from its courſe, and inundated the neighbouring plain ſo rapidly, that it was with difficulty the Spaniards could ſave themſelves by flight into the mountains, where awaited them another difficulty. For they now felt as if they had been ſuddenly tranſported to the frozen regions, on the other ſide of the Polar Circle? You little ones recollect, I hope, what is meant by the Polar Circles?

Fred. O, yes! Thoſe circles which are drawn round the globe, and ſeparate the temperate from the frigid zones.

Fath. Right!—A great number of the Peruvians, and ſome Spaniards died here, of the in-

tenſe cold. Thoſe who ſurvived owed their eſcape to a more robuſt conſtitution, and by keeping themſelves continually in motion. They at length arrived in the plains on the other ſide the Andes, but they had not yet ſurmounted all their difficulties. New hardſhips here preſented themſelves, of a different nature, it is true, but not the leſs formidable. Theſe extenſive plains had but few inhabitants, and thoſe very ſavage and hoſtile; the ſtock of proviſions was likewiſe very ſcanty. Every ſtep of their march led either through deep ſwamps, or intricate woods, where they were obliged to cut their way. To theſe difficulties was added a fall of rain, which continued, without intermiſſion, for two whole months, during which time our poor adventurers could not once dry their cloaths. Think, my dear children, what a degree of robuſtneſs and fortitude muſt have been requiſite to ſupport them under ſuch complicated hardſhips, and learn once more, from hence, how far it is poſſible for a man to ſtrengthen both his mind and body, if he do but begin early to accuſtom himſelf to bear thoſe inconveniences, which are inſeparable from human life.

When they arrived on the banks of the Napo, Gonzalez cauſed a ſmall veſſel to be built, for the purpoſe, not only of croſſing the river,

river, where it might be found neceſſary, but likewiſe to tranſport their ſtock of proviſions and baggage. This work coſt the Spaniards no little trouble, they being unprovided with building materials, more eſpecially iron. They were under the neceſſity of taking the ſhoes from their horſes feet, for the purpoſe of making them into nails and cramps, and inſtead of pitch and tar, they collected different kinds of reſin, which iſſued from ſome of the trees. They, at length, completed their work, and the care of the veſſel was committed to an officer, named Orellana, who was ſecond in command; Gonzalez gave him orders to ſail down the river, in ſearch of proviſions, and fixed upon a certain point where he ſhould await the arrival of the army. The veſſel, manned with fifty ſoldiers, now ſet ſail.

But——oh, the traitor! Scarcely was his commander out of ſight, when he immediately meditated making himſelf independent, and by one bold effort, which in temerity ſcarcely ever was equalled, to eſtabliſh his renown; that is, he reſolved not to meet his commander, as had been agreed upon, but, on the contrary, to follow the courſe of the river, in the miſerable veſſel which had been committed to his care, until he ſhould arrive at the ocean, into which it emptied itſelf. An

undertaking ſo deſperate, that had he known the great extent of country which this river runs through, before it reaches the main ocean, he would, himſelf, have been diſmayed. To undertake ſo long a voyage in ſo crazy a veſſel, without any ſtock of proviſions, and that through an uncultivated country, inhabited by ſavages, required the temerity of the moſt foolhardy adventurer.

Orellana took care not to diſcover his intentions, until he arrived at the place where he was to meet the army. It was near to the great river Napo, where it loſes itſelf in the Maragnon, or Amazon river. Caſt a glance once more upon the Map. It was here the traitor diſcovered his purpoſe, and he ſucceeded in imparting his intrepidity to his companions. All, except *one*, were willing to accompany him. This *one*—his name I have not been able to diſcover—had the courage to oppoſe Orellana's traiterous propoſal; but it was in vain! He fell a ſacrifice to his fidelity, for Orellana left him on ſhore upon a barren waſte, there to die of hunger, and purſued his project.

The dangers and difficulties which he was hourly expoſed to, on this long voyage, are indeſcribable. He had ſometimes to paſs through barren and uncultivated countries, which did not afford the ſmalleſt refreſhment

to

to him and his companions; ſometimes he had to combat warlike ſavages, on ſhore, in procuring proviſions, by force of arms; ſometimes he was attacked by innumerable canoes, whilſt the ſmallneſs of his veſſel ſcarcely allowed room for him and his men to defend themſelves. Notwithſtanding this, he continued to follow the courſe of the river, and after having combated hunger, and a variety of dangers during ſeven months; he at length arrived at the mouth of the river, but ſtill he was far from having attained the object of his dangerous enterprize. For he was now obliged to commit himſelf on board of this miſerable bark to the ocean itſelf, in order to get to ſome neighbouring iſland, where a Spaniſh colony was eſtabliſhed. After having ſailed ſome hundred leagues, he landed on the iſland Cubagua, belonging to the Spaniards; which, you know, is ſituated not far from Terra Firma.

From thence he went over to Spain, where he attracted a conſiderable degree of notice by the wonderful accounts he gave of his adventures. Indeed he was not ſatisfied with relating ſimply what he had ſeen and learnt, but took care to embelliſh his hiſtory with a variety of fictions, which obtained credit for a long time, and many of them have not been expoſed till of late years.

Eliza. What kind of fictions were theſe?

Fath. Amongſt other things, he related that he had paſſed through countries where gold and diamonds were as plentiful as common pebbles with us, and then again, through other parts, where the women were all trained to arms. Hence the extenſive country, through which the Maragnon flows, was called *Amazonia*, and the river, *Amazon*, which it bears at preſent. One part of this country—but it was never diſtinctly known which—was held to be the golden country, or Arcadia, and was called El Dorado.

Cha. Yes—but how can we tell that what he related was really a fiction?

Fath. We know it from people, who, in later years, have travelled through that country, and found neither the Amazonian ſtate, nor the gold country, El Dorado.

James. What are their names?

Fath. Condamine, a French author, who travelled through the whole of the Amazonian country, with a view to gratify his curioſity; and afterwards a certain Madame Godin, who undertook this long and extremely difficult journey, from pure affection for her huſband.

TALE XVI.

Fath. LET us now return to the betrayed Gonzalez, who, through the treachery of Orellana, was brought into the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation. He expected to find this officer, together with the fifty men who accompanied him, at the junction of the Napo and Maragnon; where he alſo hoped to find a ſtore of proviſions, for the purpoſe of collecting which, he had ſent the detachment in the bark. But how great was his aſtoniſhment, when he found neither the veſſel, proviſions, nor the detachment itſelf. Still he hoped that ſome circumſtance or other, had induced Orellana to ſail a little farther down the ſtream, and therefore he determined to continue his march along the banks of the river, until he came to the place, where, he concluded, Orellana was waiting for him.

But what was his aſtoniſhment, when meeting, unexpectedly, with the Spaniard, whom

whom the traitor had left upon ſhore, he heard an account of the whole treachery. And now, with horror, they beheld their helpleſs ſituation; weakened by hunger and fatigue, they found themſelves in a wild and barren country, which produced nothing that could contribute to their refreſhment. Their number was greatly diminiſhed by death, and the deſertion of Orellana. They had alſo loſt their baggage, which had been ſent forward in the bark. In this hopeleſs ſituation they unanimouſly deſired to be led back immediately; and Gonzalez ſaw himſelf under the neceſſity of complying with their wiſhes. But they were now upwards of a thouſand miles from Quito, and it was extremely improbable that any of them would be able, a ſecond time, to ſuſtain all the difficulties they had undergone during their long march. However, it was neceſſary to come to this reſolution. They, accordingly, began their march homewards, immediately, and the hope of finding a leſs difficult road, induced them to return by a route very different from that by which they came, without any other guide than the ſun. But, alas, how were they diſappointed in their hopes; this new route was by far more difficult than the former, and the country through which it led, afforded them ſtill leſs of the means of ſupport

and

and refreſhment. They found themſelves under the neceſſity of killing their horſes and their dogs for food, and when they had conſumed theſe, they were obliged to have recourſe to yet more unnatural means of ſubſiſtence. They chewed the leaves of trees, ſwallowed, with the greateſt voracity, the moſt diſguſting vermin; and, at laſt, devoured even the leather of their ſaddles, and the ſheaths of their ſwords. In addition to theſe hardſhips, their clothes were worn out, being in part decayed by the rain, and in part torn in pieces by the thickets, through which they had continually to open their way.

Two hundred Spaniards, and four thouſand Peruvians ſuffered this diſtreſs. Exhauſted by hunger and fatigue, their fleſh torn by thorns, and wounded by the ſtings of inſects, many of them leaned againſt the trees, and calling out for food, fell dead upon the ground. The reſt, who were likewiſe ſo exhauſted, that they reſembled ſkeletons, continued their march, till within about two hundred and fifty miles of Quito. But now their ſtrength became quite exhauſted, and they would certainly have periſhed, if proviſions had not been ſent them from this place. At ſight of the approaching relief, ſo extravagant was their joy, that they threw themſelves upon the ground,

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and kiſſed it; and the avidity with which they devoured the proviſions, would have proved fatal, had they not been forced to reſtrain themſelves to ſmall portions, for ſeveral days. Some horſes and cloathing were alſo ſent, but as there were not ſufficient for all, Gonzalez generouſly refuſed to accept his ſhare; the officers, that accompanied him, followed his example, and they continued their journey, naked as they were, towards Quito. Upon their arrival at this place, ſo great a change had the miſery they ſuffered occaſioned in their whole appearance, that it was with difficulty their moſt intimate friends recognized them. Every one now ſought repoſe, but for Gonzalez no reſt was allowed; for, as he entered Quito, he heard reports, that ſhook his firmneſs more than all he had hitherto ſuffered.

Geo. What reports?

Fath. Accompany me, in imagination, to Lima, that you may become acquainted with a ſcene of horror, that took place during the abſence of Gonzalez, and of which, to his aſtoniſhment, he was now informed.

You remember, without doubt, that Almagro, when he was executed, left a ſon, whom he named as his ſucceſſor in the government. This youth, till that time, had been committed to the care of a worthy Spaniſh nobleman, named

named Herrada, under whoſe inſtructions he had acquired great accompliſhments, both of body and mind; his form was beautiful, he was uncommonly active and ſkilful in every kind of athletic exerciſe, and well verſed in many ſciences, at that time not generally known. Added to which, he poſſeſſed his brave father's undaunted mind, and it was evident, that ſometime or other, he would act a great part upon the Peruvian ſtage.

Pizarro thought it the more neceſſary, early to curb this aſpiring ſpirit, as he feared that he might, 'ere long, become dangerous to his government. He kept him, therefore, together with his governor, for ſome time in confinement, and when he gave him his liberty, it was on condition that he ſhould reſide at Lima, under his own inſpection; thinking by theſe means to have ſufficiently obviated all danger of revolt on his ſide.

He was, however, miſtaken. The houſe of the young Almagro became, in a ſhort time, the reſort of all the friends and dependants of his father, who, as we lately heard, were in the moſt wretched circumſtances, and burning with deſire to revenge the loſs of their honor and fortune, on the tyrant who had robbed them of both. They choſe the young Almagro for their chief, and frequently aſſembled at his houſe

houſe, to conſider of the means of carrying their reſentment into execution. Their conſultations ended in the determination of boldly ſhaking off the yoke of oppreſſion, under which they groaned, and of annihilating the tyrant himſelf. The abſence of his two brothers, ſeemed to afford them the beſt opportunity for executing their deſigns.

In the mean time, the friends of the Governor began to ſuſpect the numerous aſſemblies of theſe people; they imparted their fears to Pizarro, and adviſed him to be upon his guard; but he had been too much accuſtomed to diſregard the greateſt and moſt obvious dangers, to ſuffer this to make any impreſſion upon him; and his anſwer was, "Be unconcerned with reſpect to my life; the power which I poſſeſs of depriving others of their heads, places mine in ſecurity."

One day, whilſt walking in his garden, Herrada, whom the conſpirators had commiſſioned to obſerve the temper of his mind, and to free him from all ſuſpicion, was introduced to him. He was at that time gathering a few lemons; as his enemy approached, he preſented him with ſome, obſerving, that they were the firſt this new city had produced. Herrada had aſſumed the mien of one in diſtreſs, and ſaid he had heard, that it was the intention of Pi-

zarro

zarro to rid himſelf of his pupil, and his unfortunate friends. The governor proteſted he had never thought of ſuch a deed, notwithſtanding he had been adviſed to be upon his guard with reſpect to theſe people, becauſe, as he had been informed, they were plotting againſt his life. Herrada aſſured him that this was the invention of malicious perſons; and in order to give this aſſertion the appearance of greater probability, he requeſted that the young Almagro, and himſelf, might be permitted to depart from Lima. Whether Pizarro granted his requeſt or not, is unknown; however, he diſmiſſed him with the aſſurance, that Almagro ſhould be provided with every neceſſary. Hereupon Herrada kiſſed his hand, with the appearance of grateful ſenſibility, which certainly ſtrengthened Pizarro in the opinion, that he had nothing to fear from that quarter.

Herrada had accompliſhed his deſign. The conſpirators knew now, that the governor was without ſuſpicion, and that was enough for them. The next Sunday was appointed for the execution of their bloody deſign. Saturday was already arrived, and no ſuſpicion aroſe in the breaſt of Pizarro. But now a circumſtance took place, which, if he had not carried his preſumptuous confidence to the higheſt degree, muſt neceſſarily have opened his eyes, and paved the way for the deſtruction of his ene-

mies. One of the conſpirators, as the hour approached, felt himſelf ſeized with ſcruples of conſcience, which compelled him to diſcover the whole affair to a prieſt, who immediately haſtened to inform the Governor. Pizarro heard the account with ſome emotion, but his mind, accuſtomed to deſpiſe danger, ſoon relapſed into its former ſecurity. "He could not credit," was his anſwer, "the narrative with which they endeavoured to terrify him, for Herrada had converſed with him lately with great ſincerity; probably this fiction was invented by one who wiſhed to gain favor, and hoped to derive ſome advantage from the diſcovery of this pretended plot." With this anſwer the prieſt was diſmiſſed, and the confident Pizarro went to reſt.

But the ſilence of the night brought with it reflection, and he began to conſider, that the danger of which he had been warned, might probably have ſome foundation, and that it would be prudent to uſe ſome precaution. His friends had long ſince adviſed him to keep a life guard, for the ſafety of his perſon; but, as it was expected that the Commiſſary from Spain would ſoon arrive, he feared that the cauſe of appointing ſuch a guard might be miſtaken, and attributed to his fear of the Commiſſary; he therefore uſed no other precaution

caution than that of remaining at home the following day.

Inſtead of going to church, as uſual, Maſs was celebrated, after the Roman Catholic manner, in his own chamber. Towards mid-day, ſome of his principal officers, who were accuſtomed to dine with him, paid him a viſit. This was the time the conſpirators had choſen, becauſe in thoſe hot climates, mid-day is always devoted to reſt and ſleep.

Suddenly, Herrada, at the head of eighteen of the conſpirators, all armed from head to foot, ruſhed from the houſe of the young Alnagro, crying, as they ran along the ſtreets, "Long live the King! Periſh the tyrant!" With theſe words, which were the ſignal for all the conſpirators throughout the town, they haſtened to the palace of the Governor. He had juſt riſen from table, and was converſing with his friends, whilſt moſt of his attendants had betaken themſelves to reſt. The conſpirators, therefore, ſucceeded in paſſing over the palace yard, and entering the palace itſelf, without being obſerved. Moreover, Herrada uſed the precaution of leaving one of his accomplices at the gate, to call out to thoſe that might be thronging in, "The tyrant is dead!" By which means thoſe friends, that might be haſtening to his aſſiſtance, would be

deterred from rendering him any ſervice. The conſpirators had already forced their way, unſeen to the ſtair caſe, which led to Pizarro's chamber; but now a page perceived them, who ruſhed into the room to give the alarm. Pizarro, accuſtomed to meet the greateſt dangers with undaunted courage, betrayed not the leaſt timidity at the preſent criſis. He aroſe, and with a reſolute voice, ordered one of his officers to bar the door, that he might have time to arm himſelf. But, unfortunately, this officer had loſt all preſence of mind. Inſtead of obeying the order, he imprudently ran out of the room, towards the ſtairs, to demand of the approaching conſpirators, who were then aſcending, the occaſion of this diſturbance. Inſtead of an anſwer, he received a blow that brought him to the ground, and the conſpirators preſſed into the hall.

Pizarro had withdrawn into a ſide chamber, to put on his armour. His brother in law, Alcantara, two friends, and the ſame number of pages, had retired with him; the others, when they beheld the conſpirators enter the hall, daſtardly ſprang out of the window. The conſpirators now attacked the chamber wherein Pizarro had retired, who had not ſufficient time to buckle on his armour; however, he ſeized his ſword and buckler, met the enemy with

the fierceneſs of a lion, and encouraged thoſe few of his friends, who were determined rather to die by his ſide, than forſake him, with the words, "Courage, comrades, we are ſtill enow to puniſh theſe traitors for their temerity;" and now the conflict began with incredible rage on both ſides. The conſpirators, however, had not only the advantage in point of numbers, but were alſo, as I obſerved before, armed from head to foot; ſo that it was by no means eaſy to wound them, whilſt, on the contrary, the weaker party were expoſed to every cut and thruſt. The conteſt, therefore, did not remain long undecided.

Alcantara was the firſt who fell by his brother's ſide; ſome of the others ſoon followed, and the Governor, who had to ward off, inceſſantly, a multitude of blows, became by degrees ſo weak, that he could ſcarcely hold his ſword. He now received a mortal blow, and fell dead upon the ſpot.

Four of the conſpirators were ſlain, and the greateſt part of the remainder were wounded. As ſoon as the object of their fury had fallen, they ran through the ſtreets, with their bloody ſwords, proclaiming to the affrighted inhabitants the death of the tyrant. Above two hundred accomplices joined them, and they led young Almagro through the town, proclaiming him as

the only, and lawful Governor of Peru. The palace of Pizarro, and the houſes of his moſt faithful adherents, were given up to be plundered.

Such was the end of a man whoſe courage, fortitude, and perſeverance, deſerve our higheſt admiration, but whoſe deceitful, and not ſeldom, brutal diſpoſition, fills every benevolent boſom with the utmoſt indignation and horror. He ſuffered what he had ſo often merited by his baſe treatment of Atahualpa, of his confederate Almagro, and many others. His body was carried to the church by his ſervants, but no one dared either to inter it, or remain near it. At length a man, named Barbaran, who had formerly been in his ſervice, ventured to requeſt permiſſion of the new Governor to bury him. It was granted, and he haſtened, with the aſſiſtance of his wife, to cover up the body, leſt the conſpirators ſhould order his head to be publickly expoſed.

Some. O, is it ended already?

Fath. The chief hero of my tragedy has made his exit; why ſhould we remain any longer in the theatre; yet, perhaps, it will afford you ſome pleaſure to hear a more circumſtantial account of his character and mode of life.

All. O, yes; O, yes: dear Father.

Fath.

Fath. But, as you well know that I was not perſonally acquainted with him, ſo I can only relate to you, what the hiſtorians of that age have ſaid concerning him. Hear, therefore, their opinion of him.

He was, ſay they, of an healthy and uncommonly robuſt conſtitution; the ſtrength of his body was as inexhauſtible as the patience and firmneſs of his mind, whereby he was enabled to bear the greateſt hardſhips. In courage, and heroic contempt of danger, he was excelled by none. He conſidered himſelf, when armed, as invincible; he would then, with aſtoniſhing coolneſs, often attack the enemy alone, without awaiting the arrival of his ſoldiers. So great was the confidence he placed in the ſtrength of his nervous arm, and his well tried intrepidity.

He was a man of little or no education, conſequently he poſſeſſed none of that ſkill and information, which is expected from thoſe who have had a liberal education. But he, in ſome meaſure, made up this deficiency, by his continual marked attention to every thing that occurred, by prudent reflection, patience, and aſſiduity. He could not even write his own name, and as often as his ſignature was required, he was accuſtomed to make two ſtrokes with a pen, between which his ſecretary wrote

wrote the name, Franciſco Pizarro. Thoughtleſs young people, who have no inclination to learn, might perhaps from hence conclude, that like him, they may acquire fortunes without learning, or being well informed. But, alas, how would they deceive themſelves. The times are paſt, in which mere bodily ſtrength, combined with courage and firmneſs, were ſufficient to form a warrior. In the preſent age, much is expected from a young man in every ſtation, even in that of a ſoldier, who wiſhes to be employed and promoted; becauſe in our day, every office, be what it may, requires far greater qualifications than formerly. A man who, in former times, would have been fit for a General, would now ſcarcely fill the place of a ſubaltern. So much are the times altered.

Pizarro had, naturally, a great and enterprizing mind, but it had never been cultivated by education or inſtruction. It was continually brooding over vaſt projects; and the greater the difficulties with which they were attended, the more obſtinately was he accuſtomed to perſiſt. He ſeemed to be, by nature, inclined to magnanimity and liberality, but ambition, and the deſire of ruling, too frequently repreſſed their effects. I will relate to you a few actions of his

his life, that will ſet this trait of his character in a favorable light.

One day, having heard that an officer, who probably was not rich, had loſt his horſe, he put a bar of gold, weighing ten pounds, under his cloak, and went in ſearch of him, to make him a preſent of it, and thereby enable him to purchaſe another horſe. The place where he expected to find him, was a tennis court. When he entered, he ſaw that the officer was not yet arrived, and ſome of his friends, who were engaged in playing, requeſted him to take a part in the game; he immediately accepted the invitation, but did not, as uſual, lay aſide his cloak, preferring rather to drag about with him the heavy load he had under it, than diſcover his intention in going thither. The game laſted three hours; at length the officer came. Pizarro took him aſide, gave him the preſent, and ſaid, it had been ſuch an incumbrance to him, that he would willingly have given him three times as much if he had come ſooner, to have taken it off his hands. It was generally obſerved that he kept ſecret all his good and benevolent actions, and this one circumſtance proves that his heart was noble. How much is it to be regretted, that the ſeeds of virtue were not ſown in ſo good a ſoil, and that the germ of ſo many

black

black vices had been permitted to take root in it.

Again—upon one of his expeditions, it being neceſſary to ford a river; the force of the ſtream carried away one of his Indian ſervants, who had often given him proofs of his attachment and fidelity. As ſoon as he beheld the dangerous ſituation of the poor man, he ſwam after him, ſeized him by the hair, and brought him, with much difficulty, ſafe to ſhore. The danger in which he plunged himſelf was ſo great, that the moſt courageous of his ſoldiers, durſt not have ventured. His friends reproached him, and ſaid he had forgotten the importance of his own life. But he anſwered, "You know not the worth of a faithful ſervant."

His dreſs was always ſimple and uniform; it conſiſted of a black cloak, that reached to his ancles, white ſhoes, and a grey hat. In this manner was he cloathed, both as a private perſon, and as Governor. Sometimes, on Sundays, to oblige his friends, he would put on a robe of ſtate, edged with fur, which his friend Cortes had preſented to him; but as ſoon as he returned from church, he laid it aſide, and remained, as uſual, in his ſhirt or waiſtcoat, with a handkerchief round his neck, to wipe off the perſpiration; for in time of peace, he

ſpent

ſpent the greateſt part of the day in playing at ball, or nine pins. He was paſſionately fond of theſe games, and played with the firſt that offered himſelf, without regard to his rank; and at the ſame time ſuffered no one to take up the ball for him, or in any way whatever to conſider his eaſe. He was at the ſame time very communicative and affable, and if any one wiſhed to pleaſe him, he muſt endeavour, during theſe moments of recreation, to forget that he was the Governor.

His fidelity and attachment to the Emperor, his maſter, was exemplary. In reſerving the fifth part of every ſpoil which belonged to the crown, he was ſo ſtrictly conſcientious, that he would often riſe from his ſeat, to pick up ſmall pieces of gold that had fallen aſide, and place them to the imperial portion. This carefulneſs of his was often laughed at; yet he never ſuffered himſelf to be diverted by ridicule, from attention to juſtice. "I would pick up theſe pieces," ſaid he "with my mouth, if I had no hands."

Theſe are the moſt remarkable traits that have been preſerved of the character of this extraordinary man. I hope they will, in ſome meaſure, ſerve to mitigate that juſt abhorrence of him, which his numerous cruel and treacherous actions, muſt neceſſarily have excited,

or

or at leaſt, to make you inclined to place his errors and vices to the account of his want of education; and ſo may his aſhes reſt in peace.

Here the Father remained ſilent, and after a little pauſe, George aſked, "Do you intend, dear Father, to print this hiſtory?" "Yes," he anſwered.

Geo. And will our names be mentioned in it, as in Robinſon, Columbus, and Cortes?

Fath. If you have no objection.

Geo. O, no; but why do you do that, Father?

Fath. I will tell you; I do it to give you another motive to induce you to behave, in future, when you ſhall have left this houſe and have entered into the great world, in ſuch a manner, that both God and men will be pleaſed with your conduct.

Geo. But what can our names do towards that?

Fath. This, my dear George.—All that I have here told you, as ſoon as it is printed, will be read by thouſands; ſo that every body, not only here, in Hamburgh, but alſo in Altona, in Wandſbeck, in Haarburg, in Stade, in Ritzebuttle, yes, and even in Bremen, Hanover, Brunſwick, and Hildeſhiem, will know every thing has been done in our houſe, to enable you to become good, uſe-

ſul,

ſul, and happy. Now, every one who has read this, will think within himſelf, "Thoſe children will be nice men; John, Nicholas, George, Matthew, and all of them, whatever their names are; we had not the opportunity of becoming good and uſeful ſo eaſily as they. It muſt be a pleaſure to aſſociate with men ſo well educated." If then, at any future period, you ſhould go to Bremen, or to Stade, or to Brunſwick, every one who ſees you will whiſper, "Look, look, that is one of Campe's pupils." "Now I ſhould like to ſee what ſort of a man he is," adds another; "Let us obſerve," ſay they all, "how he will behave." And all eyes will be fixed upon you; every ſtep and motion, every thing you ſay, or do, will be noticed. And ſhould you fulfil (as I confidently hope you will) the expectations that have been formed of you, O, then, happy you. All men will meet you with love and friendſhip; every one will receive you as an old acquaintance and ſchool-fellow, and aſſiſt you as much as lies in his power.

But ſhould they not find in ſome of you (which God forbid) the abilities, the agreeable manners, that warm philanthropy, that frankneſs of diſpoſition, which every one has a right to expect from you, O, woe to him, woe to his good name, and all his earthly happineſs; then

will every one point at him with his finger, and ſay, "Is that he (mentioning his name) with whom we are acquainted from Robinſon, and the Diſcovery of America? Is that one of the fortunate children, whom God ſeemed ſo eſpecially to have appointed to become a good and excellent man? And has he really made no better uſe of his advantages, and can he do no more than what every ignorant man can do? Shame on his ſtupid ſoul; what a pitiful dunce muſt he be, who, after ſo much pains have been taken with him, excels ſo little!"

See, children, thus would every one ſpeak of you; and what would become of me, your grey-headed Father, who loves you all ſo dearly, who has ſpent ſo many anxious hours for your ſakes, and who wiſhes to ſee you happy, both in this, and the world to come; what would become of me, if I ſhould live to ſee this take place? O, I can ſcarcely think of the poſſibility of it, without my heart almoſt burſting with anguiſh. It is then, on this account, my dear children, that I ſhall let your names be printed; that in future all men may have a ſtrict eye upon you, and that, by the great expectations every one will have formed of you, you will be ſtimulated more and more to great and uſeful exertions. For who knows, how long we ſhall remain together? How

ſoon

ſoon it may pleaſe providence to tear aſunder the bands of our little ſociety, and to plant one here and another there? This ſeparation muſt ever be painful to us; my heart bleeds whilſt I anticipate it: but be comforted, my children, you will never want a father, a friend, or an acquaintance, wherever you may be ſcattered. Our heavenly Father, who has already beſtowed his choiceſt bleſſings upon you, will continue to protect you, and befriend you with his love; and the many thouſand good men, who through me may become acquainted with you, will be ready to promote your intereſt and welfare.

When each of us ſhall have finiſhed his courſe, and marked his deſtined path with an uninterrupted courſe of good actions, then ſhall we all rejoice to meet at that happy goal, where we ſhall be ſtill cloſer united, and enjoy an eternity of uninterrupted joy and love. Amen.

FINIS.

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